The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7227.—VOL. XLIV. | WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861. | PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, Pitt-street South, Mrs. James Jones, of a son.

On the 4th instant, the wife of Dr. Moffitt, 139, Castlereagh-street, of a daughter.

On the 6th instant, at Leicester-place, Paddington, Mrs. John G. Pennon, of a son.

On Tuesday, 6th August, at her residence, Pitt-street, Redfern, Mrs. Samuel Barton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th July, at Christ Church, St. Kilda, Melbourne, by the Rev. D. Seddon, M.A., George Maunsell, Esq., eldest son of Edward Maunsell, Esq., of Deer Park, county of Clare, Ireland, to Maria Matilda, fifth daughter of Captain W. Meadows Brownrigg, of Sydney, and granddaughter of the late General Thomas Brownrigg.

On Thursday, August 1st, at No. 19, Bathurst-street, by the Rev. John M'Gibbon, Mr. John Kealy, National school teacher, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. William Crawford, Sydney.

On the 5th instant, at 105, Prince-street, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Scots Church, Church-hill, John Brown, native of Stockport, England, to Hannah Meadcroft Crighton, only daughter of Charles M'Lean Crighton, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 5th August, at Mary-street, Albion-street, of consumption, brought on by over-exertion, Mr. George Malam, formerly of Birmingham, England, aged thirty-one.

On the 6th instant, at 438, Castlereagh-street, Margaret, the beloved wife of W. Fullerton, in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT ON GOLD.—PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The freight on gold from Sydney to London by the steamships of this company under the company's Red Form of Bill of Lading is reduced to 35s. per cent., being in full for freight and insurance to the Bank of England.
Freight without insurance, or on Black Bill of Lading 20s. per cent.
HENRY MOORE, agent.
Moore's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's steamship LORD WORSLEY, A. KENNEDY, commander, will be despatched on the 16th August, for Nelson, Wellington, Port Cooper, and Otago.
The Company's Interprovincial steamer AIREDALE will meet the Lord Worsley at Nelson, taking on passengers and cargo for Taranaki, Manakau, Picton, and Port Napier.
Return tickets are issued at reduced rates entitling the holder to remain a month in New Zealand.
All bonded goods must be accompanied with shipping notes the same as for free goods.
Notice.—Shippers will please observe that all goods should be distinctly marked with the port of destination, when the packages will admit of it.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
Grafton Wharf.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS DAILY.—Fares, 1s. The PHANTOM leaves
Circular Quay. 10·15 and 2·15. Woolloomooloo, 10·30 and 2·30. Manly. 11·30 and 4·45.
S. H. WILSON, agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—The swift and favourite Boats now ply as follows:—
ON WEEK DAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin .... 1s. 6d. Steerage...... 1s. 0d.
Ditto return .. 2s. 6d. Ditto return .. 1s. 6d.
Or Ninepence each way.

STEAMERS for EXCURSIONS, Towing, or for any service in harbour or at sea, may be engaged at moderate rates, at the Phoenix Wharf.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
CLYDE RIVER, TO-MORROW, at noon.
MORUYA, TO-MORROW, at noon.
WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at noon.
WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.
ULLADULLA, on MONDAY, at 10 a.m.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO
MELBOURNE.—CITY OF SYDNEY, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 3.
There will be no steamer to Melbourne on Saturday next.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY, 24th August, at 3 p.m.
HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7.
CLARENCE TOWN.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7.
BRISBANE direct.—YARRA YARRA, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at 6.
MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 6.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—BOOMERANG, THURSDAY, 15th August, 6 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE
To IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH and the BRISBANE, daily.
To MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 20th August, and 3rd September.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER.—The VICTORIA, twenty-four hours after arrival.
All goods delivered by Steam Tender without further charge.

STEAM to the MACLEAY.—The RAINBOW, THIS DAY, 6 p.m., Struth's Wharf. W. DALTON, agent.

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY.—The steamship URARA will leave for the CLARENCE RIVER TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

FOR KEMPSEY.—MACLEAY PACKET. Freight or passage apply on board, Baltic Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The TWINS. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

AVENGER, for the MANNING RIVER. Apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FOR BRISBANE and ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner UNCLE TOM, THOMAS LAKE, master, is now fast loading, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WIDE BAY.—The DUKE OF WELLINGTON. CHARLES STEWART, agent, Grafton Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The LOLA MONTES, loading at Baltic Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Only line of regular traders.—The fine clipper-built schooner POLICEMAN, Captain SMITH, on THURSDAY.
The MARY and ROSE, Captain WILLIAMS, on FRIDAY.
For freight or passage apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Wharf, King-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—☞ The A1 brig LALLA ROOKH, P. GREIG, commander, will be despatched in a few days.
For freight, &c., apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for LAUNCESTON.—☞ The favourite regular trader LADY DENISON, J. M'KINLAY, commander, will meet with her usual despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE NEW GOLD-FIELDS, NEW ZEALAND.—For OTAGO direct.—The first-class brig BURNETT, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for passengers, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; or MERRIMAN and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

BREADALBANE, FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

LOUIS AND MIRIAM, FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER, will clear at the Customs on FRIDAY next, and sail the following day. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The Aberdeen clipper schooner TAWERA, 300 tons, WALKER, commander, is hourly expected, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively sail eight days after arrival.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, with bed, bedding, &c., apply to W. R. HILL, agent, Grafton Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite clipper barque KATE, PHILIP JONES, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged will clear at the Customs on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, and sail the following day.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The clipper ship MORNING STAR, 562 tons register, D. FORMAN, commander, will sail first week in August.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., George-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail 20th August.—The fine steamship LONDON, 700 tons burthen, Captain GILBERT, commander, will be despatched as above.
For passage, having superior first and second class accommodations, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—The new A1 clipper ship STRATHDON, 1010 tons register, JAMES ROSS, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo on board, or alongside, will sail not later than MONDAY, 26th instant. Passengers are invited to inspect the superb accommodation of this vessel. Carries an experienced surgeon. To secure berths, early application is necessary to Captain ROSS, on board at Circular Quay, or to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR NOVEMBER SALES.—The A 1 ship RIFLEMAN, is now stowing unpressed wool, and will be towed to sea on SATURDAY, 10th August, at 8 a.m. Has half a cabin, for a lady, disengaged.
Apply to Captain DUTHIE, on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON.—To sail 15th August.—The magnificent first-class Aberdeen clipper ship CAIRNGORM, 938 tons, R. S. CAIRNCROSS commander.
This celebrated ship made her last homeward passage in 72 days, and has again arrived after an extraordinary run of 77 days. She is now receiving cargo, and will sail punctually. She has a full poop and splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. A few passengers in the second cabin will be taken at moderate rates.
For terms of freight or passage, apply to Captain CAIRNCROSS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.
Wool received at Marsden's Shed.

FOR LONDON.—The fine new Aberdeen clipper ship MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, 515 tons register, JAMES MONRO, Commander, is now ready to receive cargo at the Circular Quay, and will be despatched on or before THURSDAY, the 12th September next.
This vessel has superior poop accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain MONRO, on board, Messrs. MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street; or to the agents, BUYERS and CO., Charlotte-place.

NOTICE.—All PASSENGERS intending to sail by the ANGLESEY, from MELBOURNE to LONDON, must leave by the CITY OF SYDNEY (s.), THIS DAY, the 7th August. J. F. METCALFE and CO.

SHIP NEVILLE, from LONDON.—This vessel will discharge at Campbell's Wharf. Consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES without delay, and to take notice that the ship will not be responsible for cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 17, Church-hill.

BARD OF AVON, from LIVERPOOL.—This vessel will discharge at Moore's Wharf. Consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES without delay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 17, Church-hill.

GENERAL WOOL, from MACDONALL BAY, S. A.—Notice to Consignees.—Ship will discharge at Russell's Wharf. Bills of lading must be produced and orders obtained at the office of the undersigned.
SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

GENERAL WOOL, from PORT M'DONNELL.—The Consignee of 1650 bags WHEAT is requested to pass entry and pay freight on the same, or it will be entered, landed, and stored at his risk and expense. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine A1 clipper ship ANGLO-INDIAN.
Apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, EDWARD BIRD, master.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fine A1 13 year ship JOHN MASTERMAN.
Apply to the Captain on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, to CHARTER a VESSEL, of from 500 to 1000 tons register, for the conveyance of CATTLE to Otago, N. Z. Apply to Mr. R. HILL, Bent-street.

WANTED, a VESSEL, to carry 700 head of STORE CATTLE, in one or more trips, to Port Chalmers, New Zealand.
JOHN ALEXANDER, 62, Macquarie-street.

SHIP RIFLEMAN, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, by noon on THURSDAY, or they will not be recognised. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

WANTED to CHARTER, a first-class VESSEL, of from 100 to 150 tons burthen, to proceed to New Caledonia. Apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, Lower George-street.

FREIGHT TO NEWCASTLE.—The undersigned invite TENDERS for conveyance of 250 tons dead weight, in one or more lots.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

RUSSELL'S WHARF, Sussex-street.—BERTHS for Vessels, with every convenience for loading and discharging; also, excellent STORAGE for every description of goods.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of clause 88 of the Deed of Settlement, that a Special General MEETING of the proprietors will be held at the Bank, in George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of confirming or annulling the suspension of R. M. ROBEY, Esq., from his office of director, in pursuance of Clause XXXIV of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 2nd August.

THE REV. Dr. M'KAY.—A MEETING will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, the 7th current, at 3 o'clock p.m., to consider of testimonial to the Rev. Dr. M'Kay, on the eve of his departure for Europe. All parties favourable to the object are respectfully requested to attend.

VICTORIA CLUB.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Victoria Club will be held on MONDAY, the 19th August, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the consideration of important business. By order of the committee.
26th July. W. H. CATLETT, secretary.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 2.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, Wednesday, at half-past 7 o'clock. JOHN WRIGHT, honorary secretary. Engine Station, Phillip-street, August 6, 1861.

ST. BENEDICT'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the society's hall, Abercrombie-street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock, by Richard O'Connor, Esq. Subject: "What we owe to Society." Admission—Members, free; non-members, 6d. each.

SYDNEY BATTALION VOLUNTEER RIFLES. The Monthly PARADE, for Commanding Officer's Drill, will take place in the Outer Domain, at 3·30 p.m., on SATURDAY next, 10th instant.
ROBERT LAVER, captain brigade-adjutant.

VOLUNTEER MOUNTED RIFLES.—The Parade ordered for This Day, for ball practice, is postponed until WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at half-past two o'clock p.m. By order of the Commandant.
J. A. BLACK, Acting Adjutant.

UNION DEBATING SOCIETY, FRIDAY, August 9.—Subject:—"If a passenger in the Invincible omnibus, which is carelessly driven, is injured by the Norma omnibus, which is also carelessly driven, can he recover against the Norma omnibus?"—Smith, Lead. Cas. i. 220.

SYDNEY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The Annual EXHIBITION will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, and will be continued TO-MORROW.
The exhibition will open each day at 10 o'clock in the morning, and close at 9 in the evening.
Admission: 1s. each person, children 6d.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' DISCUSSION CLASS.—Members of the School of Arts, favourable to the public being admitted (as formerly) to the Debating Class, are informed that a requisition in favour of the above object, awaits their signature in the reading-room. JAMES CALDER.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MATILDA BROWN.—Please send your ADDRESS enclosed to MARY ANNE, Herald Office.

ROBERT PRIDDLE, lately from England, via Melbourne, is requested to call on W. PRITCHARD, Market Wharf.

WILLIAM HEBBERT, of Devonshire, please write to GEORGE STOUT, and you may hear from the same by addressing Post Office, Tarnagulla, Victoria.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. Rayner and Dind.
Great success of LYSTER'S GRAND ITALIAN and ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Conductor .. A. Reiff, jun.
Stage Manager .. W. Lloyd.
Ballet Master .. Schmidt.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 7th, will be sung (for the last time) Wallace's grand opera of MARITANA.
King of Spain .. Mr. Frank Trevor.
Don Cæsar de Bazan .. Mr. Henry Squires.
Don Jose de Santarem .. Mr. Farquharson.
Captain of the Guard .. Mr. J. E. Kitts.
Lazarillo .. Miss Georgia Hodson.
Marchioness .. Mrs. Ada King.
Maritana .. Madame Lucy Escott.
Chorus of Peasants, Gipsies, and Courtiers.
After which the Grand Spanish Ballet LA MAJA DE SEVILLA.
Basillio .. Monsieur Chambers.
El Torreador .. Monsieur Schmidt.
La Maja .. Mademoiselle Therese.
Paysanos and Picadores, by the Corps de Ballet.
TO-MORROW EVENING, Donizetti's grand opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA (in Italian).
Doors open at half-past 7; overture to commence at 8 o'clock. Box office now open, where boxes and places may be secured from 11 till 3 o'clock, daily.
Dress circle and parquette, 5s.; upper circle, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.
The free list entirely suspended, the Press alone excepted.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Immense success of Mr. D. MURRAY as Paudeen O'Rafferty.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Miss J. FIDDIES and Miss F. MORGAN, THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. G. H. ROGERS in two favourite characters THIS EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. J. W. BARRY is engaged and will appear on THURSDAY next.

THE SYDNEY ORPHEONIST SOCIETY, established for the Cultivation, Practice, and Extension of Vocal Music.
Managers:
(Elected by the Society to transact all general business.)
Mr. A. Cane Mr. J. Kinloch
J. W. Hall W. Mason
F. Meymott H. N. Montagu
and Mr. C. S. Packer, Musical Director.
The Society consists of associates, honorary associates, subscribers, and honorary members.
Associates, paying two guineas per annum, quarterly in advance, are entitled to three admissions to each of the quarterly concerts, and to attend to the elementary class as well as the choral practice.
Honorary Associates, the same terms, with the additional privilege of taking part in the concerts of the Society (if approved by the musical director) without the necessity of attending the elementary class.
Subscribers, paying one guinea per annum in advance, are entitled to three tickets of admission to each of the quarterly concerts.
Honorary Members elected at the pleasure of the Society.
The Elementary Class for gentlemen, meets on Monday evenings at 7 o'clock; for ladies, on Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock; the combined choral practice on each of the above-named evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Punctuality in attendance is particularly requested.
*** Applications for admission, or on all business connected with the Society, to be addressed to the honorary secretary, at the Society's rooms, 44, Stanley-street.
ALFRED CANE, honorary treasurer.
H. N. MONTAGU, honorary secretary.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT. Masonic Hall, York and Clarence streets. THURSDAY EVENING, August 15.
Miss JULIA SIMMONS has the honour to announce that her first Concert will take place as above.
Under the patronage of the Officers of H.M. 12th Regiment.
Upon which occasion she will be assisted by the following artistes:—
Madam Sara Flower
Mr. F. Ellard
Mr. Brook, harpist
Master Anderson,
And by kind permission
The band of H.M. 12th Regiment,
Conductor and accompanyist
Mr. Douglas Callen.
Tickets, 5s. each; reserved seats, 7s. 6d.; to be had of the following musicsellers, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Pitt-street; J. Clarke, George-street; Mr. Anderson, George-street; and Mr. Moss, Hunter-street.

DARLINGHURST MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—A LECTURE, in connection with the above Association, will be delivered in St. John's Schoolroom, Darlinghurst, THIS EVENING, August 7th, at half-past 7, by JOHN RAE, Esq. Subject: "English Literature," being a continuation of the lecture delivered by Mr. Rae on the 12th ultimo. Admission: Members, with their families, free; Non-members, one shilling each.
ARTHUR HODGSON, honorary secretary.

SILVER PRESENTATION BUGLE.—Messrs. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL have had this elegant instrument tried by several performers, who unanimously approve its superior tone and tasteful manufacture. They also submitted it to the inspection of a well-known and talented musical conductor, who has been good enough to give the following certificate:—
"Sydney, July 30th, 1861.
"I hereby certify that the Silver Bugle (No. 1.) manufactured for Messrs. Brush and Mac Donnell, is a very superior instrument, of fine quality of tone, and perfectly in tune. "DOUGLAS CALLEN,
"Band Master XII. Regiment, and Director of Volunteer Band."

VOLUNTEER CLUB.—Members of the Provisional Committee are requested to attend a MEETING, to be held, by adjournment, TO-MORROW EVENING, Thursday, August 8th, at half-past 7 o'clock.
R. LEE, Honorary Secretary.

SYDNEY HEBREW SCHOOL, Pitt-street South.—The annual General MEETING will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at half-past six for seven o'clock precisely, to receive the Treasurer's Report and for Election of Officers.
L. LIPMAN, hon. sec.

MASONIC.—Lodge of HARMONY, No. 814.—Emergency MEETING, at the Hall, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock.

PENRITH SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Court House, Penrith, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 7 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of appointing Trustees for the ground presented to the society by Captain M'Henry.
W. H. M'GUIRE, } honorary
T. C. HAYLOCK, } secretaries.

A LA FLORE AUSTRALIENNE.—SACLIER and JOSSELIN, French Confectioners and Liquorists, 317, George-street. French Confectionary and Pastry of all kinds, wines, spirits, cognac, liqueurs, by any quantity. Desserts and wines supplied on the shortest notice.

DR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist, established 1842.—Artificial Teeth, 10s. per tooth. Observe the address, No. 301, George-street North. Side entrance of the Caxton Printing Office. Hours, from 9 to 5 daily.

HUGH DIXSON, Tobacconist, in all its branches, 312, George-street.

HOLLIDAY'S LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, George-st. North. Excellent substantial dinners, 12 to 3, 1s.

JULIUS HOGARTH, Practical Jeweller, Engraver, and Watchmaker, 21, Hunter-street.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 11, Hunter-street, (late pupil of Felix Weiss, Esq., M.C.D.E., Bloomsbury, London).

PARLEZ-VOUS FRANCAIS.—Private French Lessons by a Gentleman. Address, 43, Hunter-street.

ROCKHAMPTON.—P. D. MANSFIELD, Storekeeper and Commission Agent.

W. WILLINGTON is making a shipment of parcels to Pickford and Co., per ship Cairngorm, for the United Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of Europe, Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

ABSCONDED from the service of his masters, JOHN HILL, Jun., SON, and CO., cabinet makers, &c., GEORGE BROOKS, an apprentice. Any person employing or otherwise harbouring the said George Brooks after this date will be prosecuted. Sydney, 5th August.

LOST, two RECEIPTS, sewed together. The finder will be rewarded at 234, George-street North.

LOST, a gold WATCH, and CHAIN attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by addressing to C. C., Post Office.

£100 REWARD.—The above reward will be given by the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the party or parties concerned in wilfully (according to the verdict of the jury on the coroner's inquest) setting on fire the premises of the Australian Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets, on the evening of Tuesday, the 16th ultimo.
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

STRAYED into my yard, on the 4th of August, a Bay PONY. The owner can have the same by paying expenses. If not claimed before the 13th of August, will be sold to defray expenses. HENRY RAMSAY, Barker-street, Sydney.

MONEY to LEND, in large or small sums, at moderate interest. H. REYNOLDS, solicitor, King-street.

MONEY TO LEND, on Freehold Property in Sydney. R. YEOMANS, 99, Elizabeth-street.

MONEY TO LEND.—£20,000.—The Liverpool and London Insurance Company are prepared to LEND MONEY (in sums of not less than £500) upon approved freehold security. City property preferred. A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary, Wynyard-square. June 14.

MONEY.—To Gentlemen holding Government or other permanent appointments, officers in the United Service. The advertiser, who is acting for executors, will advance immediately, on personal security, for short periods, sums varying from £25 to £150. The advantages offered are prompt replies to applications, low rate of interest, and the strictest confidence in all cases. Apply in the first instance by letter to A. O, Box No. 247, Post Office, Sydney.

MONEY.—Mr. LEVEY, Bank-buildings, George and Jamison streets, Sydney, has various sums of MONEY, from £10 to £200, to advance upon the personal security of Government employees, military and naval officers, or others whose position and means can be guaranteed. The object is to negociate loans for gentlemen requiring temporary monetary aid, for periods not exceeding 3 to 6 months, and to carry out such transactions in the strictest confidence, little delay, and at moderate rates, commensurate with the requirements. Apply by letter in the first instance, to the above address only.

SAMUEL CROSSLEY begs to inform Contractors, Builders, and Stone Merchants that he is prepared to SUPPLY FLAGGING of a superior quality to any yet offered in these colonies, being both harder and more durable than any of the sort that has yet been brought before the public.
S. C. will punctually supply flagging of any dimensions from two inches thick.
No. 7, Mount-street, Pyrmont.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Business of the CITY PAWN OFFICE has been removed from 121, to 141, Lower George-street—the premises lately known as Mitchell and Co's—at the corner of George and Globe streets. JOHN SPEERIN, licensed pawnbroker, &c. August 7.

ELECTORATE OF CAMDEN.—NOMINATION AND ELECTION.—I, JOHN MACQUARIE ANTILL, Returning-Officer for the Electoral District of Camden, hereby give NOTICE that a public MEETING of the electors of the said Electoral District will be holden at the Police Office, Camden, at noon on THURSDAY, the 15th day of August instant for the nomination of candidates, and the election of one member, to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the Electoral District aforesaid, in the room of John Douglas, Esquire, resigned.
In the event of such election being contested, and a poll demanded, the same will be taken on TUESDAY, the 20th day of August instant, to commence at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, and finally close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the undermentioned places, viz.:—
At Camden, at the Police Office.
At Picton, at the Police Office.
At Berrima, at the Police Office.
At Wilton, at Mr. William Mulholland's.
At the Oaks, at the Post Office.
At Burragorang, at the Post Office.
At Sutton Forest, at the Old Talbot Inn.
At Bong Bong, at the Royal Oak Inn.
At Murrimba (Paddy's River), at Mr. W. Beadman's.
J. M. ANTILL, Returning-officer.
Jarvisfield, Picton, August 3, 1861.

DRUMMOND LINDLEY (late schoolmaster) SAILS for England immediately.

NOTICE.—We have appointed Mr. VICKERS MOYSE to be our AGENT and COLLECTOR for Sydney and suburbs.
J. S. WALLER and CO.,
Wine and spirit merchants, Wynyard-square.
August 5th.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF KINGSTON.—NOTICE is hereby given that all Goats trespassing on my estate at Kingston will be shot, from and after this date. H. BRIGGS. Kingston, August 3rd.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of JOHN CULLEN BROWNE, late of Singleton, in the colony of New South Wales, grazier, deceased.
TAKE NOTICE that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice, application will be made to this honourable Court, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the above-named JOHN CULLEN BROWNE, deceased, may be granted to JOHN BROWNE and THOMAS CULLEN, the executors appointed by the said will.
Dated this 31st day of July, A.D. 1861.
ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, proctors for the executors, 120, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO MUNICIPALITIES, CONTRACTORS, ROAD TRUSTEES, and others.—TENDERS are invited for leasing, for five or seven years, the QUARRY OF WHITE METAL STONE, on the Ultimo Estate, near the PYRMONT BRIDGE ROAD, lately occupied by Mr. Pye. Terms of lease and full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be forwarded on or before the 12th instant.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, auctioneers.
The proprietor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender. 1st August.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of four HOUSES, with shop fronts, in King-street. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street.

WANTED, TENDERS for the Alteration of the front of a House on Botany Road. Apply to Mr. P. OLLIVIER, Guernsey House, Botany Road, Redfern.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS invited until THURSDAY, for new shop front, &c. PERRY, BROTHERS, King-street.

W. KING, Practical Pianoforte Maker. Repairs and tuning carefully executed. First-class pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, and others, always for SALE on moderate terms. Pianos taken in exchange. 71, Market-st.

BOAT.—Light skiff-dingy wanted to purchase. Address, with particulars, to BOAT, Herald Office.

BILLIARD Tables, first-class, complete, just landed, ex Resolute, for SALE. Apply A. TOOGOOD.

GOATS FOR SALE.—Three milch GOATS, all in kid. Enquire at the Counter, Herald Office.

OYSTERS.—Oysters.—50 bags superior Newcastle OYSTERS on SALE at G. CLARKE'S, Pitt-street.

OYSTERS.—Fine Manning River OYSTERS on SALE at G. CLARKE'S, wholesale and retail oyster merchant.

OYSTERS AND OPERA.—Gentlemen visiting the opera can have a comfortable oyster supper at CLARKE'S Supper Rooms. Oyster suppers to order on the shortest notice. Oyster stews, oyster curries, oyster patties, oyster fries, and oysters escalloped. G. CLARKE, proprietor.

COSENS' SHERRIES, ex Alice Maud, from Cadiz.—Single grape, double grape, treble grape, quadruple diamond, OS over A, anchor, &c., for SALE, by the undersigned.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

HUNT'S PORTS—Diamond, double diamond, treble diamond, quadruple diamond.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

BASS'S No. 3 ALE; landing, ex Nimrod.—LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

NEW ZEALAND PLANTS.—For SALE, a large collection of New Zealand Plants, consisting of Timber Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ferns, &c., the whole of which are in excellent condition, and have been collected and brought over by the advertiser, and can be seen by applying to F. M. BAILEY, Norton-street, Glebe.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON SPELLING BOOK, 1s. 6d.; post paid, 1s. 9d.
Illustrated London Reading Book, 2s. 6d.; post paid, 3s.
Illustrated London Instructor, 2s 6d.; post paid, 3s.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—May 1st, containing two large highly coloured engravings, 4s. 6d.; post paid, 5s. Subscriptions received for twelve months, in town, £2 5s.; for the country, £2 7s., post paid. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

TO ADVERTISERS.—CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE COLONIES.—The SYDNEY MAIL, published at the Sydney Morning Herald Office, has now attained a circulation of upwards of 5000 copies, 3100 being posted to the country and neighbouring colonies, making the Mail one of the best advertising mediums in the colony. Advertisements received up to 8 p.m. on THURSDAYS. Subscriptions, 13s. per annum, in advance.
N.B. Orders for the Mail will not be executed unless accompanied by a remittance.

CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.—Just Published, "Confessions of a Convert from Baptism IN water, to Baptism WITH Water. Reprinted from the London edition, pp. 68. Price, one shilling. READING and WELLBANK, and all booksellers. Post free to the country, within the limits of New South Wales, 1s. 4d.

ROAD MAP (with distances) of NEW SOUTH WALES and QUEENSLAND.—New edition, just issued, with the electric telegraph lines laid down. In sheet only, 4s. 6d.; in book, 8s.; on rollers, and varnished, 15s.—post free, 3d. extra. J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

PIANOFORTES in rosewood, walnut, and mahogany, by Broadwood, Collard, Cadby, Frood, Jackson, Hopkinson, &c., on the most equitable terms. Instruments tuned, repaired, lent on hire, and taken in exchange. HUDSON and CO., pianoforte makers, Castlereagh-street. N.B.—Music and furniture vans for hire.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL.—Pianofortes and Harmoniums in every variety. New Music.—A choice stock of novelties; also, selections from the most favourite operas. ANDERSON'S, 360, George-street.

MOSS, Hunter-street.—Pianofortes by all makers for SALE, hire, or easy mode of purchase.

MOSS, Hunter-street.—Harmoniums, by Alexandre and Evans, from 8 to 75 guineas.

MOSS, Hunter street.—Operas Maritana, Amber Witch, &c., &c. Song Pieces and Dance Music.

MOSS, Hunter-street.—Military Instruments from Boosey and Sons, and Silver Bugles for presentation.

A WIDOW LADY, recently from England, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION either as Housekeeper in a family, or Saleswoman in a drapery or other establishment, or any responsible position where integrity, perseverance, and good address is required. Highest references given and required. Address T. C., Herald Office.

A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience on the Daily Press, both in leader writing and reporting, &c., is desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT as EDITOR, or SUB-EDITOR, of a country journal. The advertiser would also be glad to enter into arrangements for contributing original articles to, or corresponding for, a newspaper in the interior. Address Scrutator, Herald Office.

BALMAIN.—Wanted, a good General SERVANT. Apply this day, between the hours of 11 and 1, at the Steam Works, Bligh-street.

BARMAID WANTED.—A respectable Young Female, who understands the business will meet with an engagement by applying at the Tavistock Hotel, Hunter-street; also a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT.

LUCERNE SEED.—Wanted, one ton—Colonial preferred, or good French, if guaranteed. Address, by letter, A. L. Z., Royal Hotel, Sydney

PIGEONS.—Wanted, about 50 Pairs. Must be good. Apply to J. HAMILTON, Botany-st., Chippendale.

RATS. Rats. Rats.—Wanted, 120 RATS, at SHARP'S, Hunter-street.

REQUIRED, a RE-ENGAGEMENT, as MORNING GOVERNESS; Woolloomooloo or Darlinghurst preferred. Box 174, Post Office.

SQUARERS.—Wanted, steady HANDS to square ironbark timber. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A Gentleman of business habits, who can command two or three thousand pounds, may hear of an opportunity for a permanent and eligible investment of his capital, by applying to C. F. CHUBB, solicitor, Ipswich, Queensland.

TO SQUATTERS.—Wanted, by a highly respectable Married Couple, without incumbrance, SITUATIONS on a good station, in any capacity where trust is required; would have no objection to go as shepherd and hutkeeper, with the likelihood of advancement. Address B. B. B., Herald Office.

TO STOREKEEPERS.—Wanted, by a highly respectable Married Couple, having no encumbrance, man as MANAGER in a country store; thoroughly understands the drapery trade. Wife first-class MILLINER. As for trust and respectability, none can have better testimonials. Address H. R., Herald Office.

WANTED, a Female General Servant, a Waiter, a Lad. M. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General Female SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. BOVIS, 80, King-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to set a copper. No. 38, Erskine-street.

WANTED, FRENCH POLISHERS. Apply to J. J. EARL, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, between 9 and 10, 50, Wynyard-square, second floor.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. 52, Cooper-street, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a first-rate milking GOAT. Apply, with full particulars, to X. Y. Z., Herald Office.

WANTED, HOUSE CARPENTER, for a few days. No. 1, Crescent-street.

WANTED, a Jobbing PLASTERER. Apply to W. EVANS, 39, Market-street.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL, about 16, Protestant. 6, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a smart LAD, as Boots. Apply PITT'S Hotel.

WANTED, a general Servant GIRL—Protestant. Mrs. PORTER, 324, George-street, near Hunter-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, 120, South Head Road.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL. Apply 299, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a PAN MAN. Apply to T. O'NEILL, wholesale confectioner, Haymarket.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in the house work, at 22, Church-hill.

WANTED, an active LAD. J. MALONY, grocer, 146, William-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. HUNT, 88, Phillip-street.

WANTED, at once, an active GIRL of 14, well used to young children. Apply 222, Pitt-street.

WANTED the Iron TRADES to know that a DISPUTE at present exists between P. N. RUSSELL and CO. and their late workmen.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, for a small family, at Balmain. Apply No. 2, Sussex-street, between 10 and 11 o'clock THIS MORNING.

WANTED, a respectable healthy young PERSON, as WET NURSE. Apply to Mrs. MORT, Greenoaks, Darling Point.

WANTED, a Carpenter, two Masons, Shepherding Family, Milkmen, Boys. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt street.

WANTED, a Family's WASHING, at 2s. per dozen; small clothes, 1s. 3d. M. D., 1, Royal-terrace, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, four in family. 5, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo, bottom of Dowling-street.

WANTED, Single Shepherds per Thursday's steamer, for Queensland; a Ploughman and Boy. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a competent SALESWOMAN for the show room of a country store. Apply at PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG'S.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, with one child, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER; salary no object. Address R. C., Herald Office.

WANTED, OYSTER OPENERS; clean competent boys or men will meet with liberal encouragement. Intelligence Offices.

WANTED, DAVID JEPHESON, gardener, to call at Intelligence Offices. His address is not correct. M'CORMACK and MILLER.

WANTED, a Young WOMAN (Protestant) to take charge of children and assist in housework. No. 7, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a SHOPMAN for a Boot Warehouse; to a good salesman good wages will be given. JAMES HUNTER, Newcastle.

WANTED, a PERSON, qualified to superintend the washing of 40,000 sheep. JOHN ALEXANDER, 62, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to make himself generally useful. Apply Beehive Inn, Haymarket.

WANTED, a competent HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply after two o'clock, to Mrs. CONSETT STEPHEN, 1, Glebe Height, Glebe Road.

WANTED, by a respectable young Female, a permanent SITUATION, in the country. Address M, Herald Office.

WANTED, Fifty MEN, to work in Quarry; highest wages given. Apply after 10 o'clock, ARUDEL EVERETT, 262, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to Rent a FARM of 30 or 40 acres of good arable land, on the Hunter or Hawkesbury, or within an easy distance of some railway station. Apply, stating particulars, to D. B. S., Herald Office.

WANTED, a Female Cook, to accompany married couple proceeding to a station at Queanbeyan; also, Cooks, Housemaids, Nursegirls, and General Servants, for town. Intelligence Offices. M'CORMACK and MILLER.

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION as GROOM or COACHMAN; no objection to the country; best references given. Address to H. S., Herald Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as an Assistant Surveyor, to proceed to the country at once, by a person who has had two years experience. Good references if required; salary no object. Apply A. Z., Herald Office.

WANTED, to SELL a stanch young MARE, and Horse, Dray, and Harness; fit for a dealer; any trial can be had. Apply at GEORGE EASTON'S, baker, Botany Road.

WANTED, an IRON MOULDER, with a small capital, to join two others in a small foundry, up the country. For information apply to JOHN M'LAURIN, Albion Hotel, George and Bridge streets

WANTED, 50 Quarrymen, for contract work, on the Western Road, to meet the contractors at 2 o'clock sharp This Day. Intelligence Offices, King-street.
M'CORMACK and MILLER.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, to manage and instruct two children in French and Music, &c., &c. References required. Apply to Mr. M'QUADE, Pott's Point.

WANTED, by a Young Man, thoroughly acquainted with Stock and Stations, a SITUATION as OVERSEER, or to take charge of cattle or sheep overland. Good references can be given. Address to care of Mr. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Engagements, for Married Couples, in many capacities; General Farm Servants, Storemen, Clerks, Tutors, Coachmen, Grooms, Milkmen, and competent Gardeners. Intelligence Offices, M'CORMACK and MILLER, King-street.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT for a highly respectable NURSERY GOVERNESS, of unexceptionable references—to impart a perfect English education; country preferred. Intelligence Offices, King-street East. M'CORMACK and MILLER.

WANTED, a respectable steady FEMALE (English), as GENERAL SERVANT, in a small family (no children)—one of the family being in delicate health; it will be necessary that she should be a good plain cook, &c. Address, with necessary particulars, A. Z., Herald Office. References required.

£120. WANTED to BORROW.—To be repaid in four quarterly instalments. Address M. R. T., Volunteer Club.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with or without Board. Apply to Mrs. BIRD, 92, Hunter-street.

A GENTLEMAN, wishing for the comforts of an English home, could be received into a private family. For address apply E. FORD, 348, George-street.

A BEDROOM or Bedroom and Sitting Room, to LET, with partial board. Apply 19, Church-hill, near George-street.

A RARE OPENING.—TO LET, those commodious Premises in Botany-street, Redfern, lately in the occupation of Charles Taylor, as an ironmonger's and blacksmith's business. To an industrious person with a small capital this is an opportunity seldom to be met with. Apply THOMAS COLLINS, Iron Yard, 83, Parramatta-street.

BOARD or Separate BEDROOMS for two or three respectable men. Corner Brisbane and Hill streets.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—First-class Apartments. Mrs. SIMPSON'S, Wynyard-square, late German Club.

COTTAGE TO BE LET, at Newtown, now occupied by Mr. Solomon, containing seven rooms, besides detached kitchen, servants' room, and stabling. Rent, moderate. Apply to W. LAIDLEY, Lloyd's Chambers.

DARLING POINT.—To LET, a COTTAGE, containing four rooms, kitchen, servants' room, and cellar, with garden and good well of water. Apply to Mr. WOLFF, next Victoria Theatre.

FAMILY RESIDENCE TO LET.—One of those first-class HOUSES in Wynyard-square, now in possession of Dr. Meymott; possession on the 1st September next. Apply to M. ALEXANDER, Iron Store, Margaret-street.

OFFICES.—Two Ground Floor Offices to LET. Apply at 95, Elizabeth-st., near the Supreme Court.

POINT PIPER ROAD, overlooking Double Bay and the Harbour.—To LET, a COTTAGE, containing five rooms and kitchen, with garden, yard, and stable. Apply to FARMER and PAINTER, Pitt-street.

ROSENEATH LODGE, Hunter's Hill.—Private Boarding Establishment for Gentlemen and Families.

RENT 12s. 6d. A WEEK.—To LET, in Palmer-street, a HOUSE of four rooms, with kitchen and cellar; water laid on. Apply to Mrs. TURTON, Riley-street, between Francis and Liverpool streets.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE, overlooking the harbour. 9, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

TWO ROOMS to LET, for two single gentlemen; terms moderate. 245, Castlereagh-street, near Burt's.

TO LET, a HOUSE, with four rooms, kitchen, &c., Druitt-street. M. ALEXANDER, Margaret-street.

TO LET, a convenient six-roomed HOUSE, at Paddington. S. LEVIN, agent, 144, King-street East.

TO IRONMONGERS.—TO LET, PREMISES in George-st., late Buist and Son's. FORBES, 78, King-st.

TO LET, 88, William-st., HOUSE, 10 rooms, near New Market and New Circular Quay. FORBES, King-st.

TO LET, the PREMISES, No. 273, Pitt-street, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Little, draper, &c. Apply to FARMER and PAINTER, 269, Pitt-street

TO LET, the WOOLPACK INN, George-street South, the proprietor leaving the colony. Apply on the Premises; or to H. VAUGHAN, King-street East.

TO LET, the ROOMS, 423, George-street, near Market-street, now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association; also, a six-roomed verandah HOUSE, in Forbes-street. Apply to T. W. BOWDEN.

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing seven rooms—No. 51, Botany-street, Surry Hills. Water laid on; rent moderate. Apply W. F. HULLE, 559, George-street South.

TO BE LET, one of those commodious COTTAGES, in perfect repair (having been newly painted, &c.), in front of the business premises of BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a detached Verandah COTTAGE, containing four rooms, with kitchen and servant's room attached, garden, and good supply of water. For particulars apply to T. J. BOWN, 101, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, the STORE, George-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Purkis and Lambert, auctioneers. Apply to Messrs. RODD and DAWSON, Pitt-street; or to M. SAMUELS, 617, George-street South.

TO BE LET, the STORE No. 4, Wynyard-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Robert Muriel. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to W. W. BILLYARD, solicitor, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO LET, that highly-finished, commodious, and healthy HOUSE, with garden, stabling, and outhouses complete; the residence of the late James Barker, Esq., Waverley. Apply at BARKER and CO.'s Mills, Sussex-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS and others.—To LET, with immediate possession, spacious STORES and DWELLING-HOUSE, in the heart of the flourishing town of Liverpool, and in the leading street for business. Terms moderate. Apply to S. LEVIN, land and estate agent, 144, King-street East.

TO LET, at Waverley, two semi-detached COTTAGES, containing 6 and 8 rooms, with coach-houses, stabling, good gardens, and water, with every requisite for respectable families. Rents moderate. Application to be made to E. PUGH, 428, George-street; or W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-buildings, Bridge-street.

TO LET, a large COTTAGE, delightfully situated, at Double Bay, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Mullens, containing seven rooms, kitchen, stable for four horses, coach-house, and other conveniences, together with a small garden and grounds well fenced, and plenty of good water. Possession can be given on the 2nd September next. For particulars, apply to MORRIS CASTLE, Pitt-street.

GIDEON GRUNDY'S BUNDLE OF STICKS.

No. 4.—What Hugh Miller learned in a Branch Bank, useful alike to Borrowers and Lenders.

Hitherto Hugh Miller had been engaged

"Hammering and clinking, chattering stony names
Of shale, and hornebunde, rag and trap, and tuff,
Amygdaloid and trachyte,"

but now was initiated into the mysteries of banking.

"The branch bank furnished me with an entirely new and curious field of observation, and formed a very admirable school. For the cultivation of a shrewd common sense, a bank office is one of perhaps the best schools in the world. Mere cleverness serves often only to befool its possessor. He gets entangled among his own ingenuities, plausibilities, special pleadings—all that make the stump orator great, must be brushed aside by the banker. The question with him comes always to be a sternly naked one:—Is, or is not, Mr. —— a person fit to be trusted with the bank's money? Is his sense of monetary obligation nice, or obtuse? Is his judgment good, or the contrary? Are his speculations sound, or precarious? What are his resources? what his liabilities? Is he facile in lending the use of his name? Does he float on wind-bills, as boys swim on bladders? or is his paper representative of only real business transactions? Such are the topics which, in the recesses of his own mind, the banker is called on to discuss; and he must discuss them, not merely plausibly or ingeniously, but solidly and truly; seeing that error, however illustrated and adorned, or however capable of being defended in speech or pamphlet, is sure always with him to take the form of pecuniary loss. My superior in the agency, a good and honourable-minded man of sense and experience—was admirably fitted for calculations of this kind; and I learned, both in his behalf, and from the pleasure which I derived from the exercise, to take no little interest in them also. It was agreeable to mark the moral effects of a well-conducted agency such as his. However humbly honesty and good sense may be rated in the great world generally, they always, when united, bear premium in a judiciously managed bank office. It was interesting enough, too, to see quiet silent men, like 'honest Farmer Flamburgh,' getting wealthy, mainly because though void of display, they were not wanting in integrity and judgment; and clever unscrupulous fellows like 'Ephraim Jenkinson,' who 'spoke to good purpose,' becoming poor, very much because, with all their smartness, they lacked sense and principle. It was worthy of being noted, too, that in looking around from my peculiar point of view on the agricultural classes, I found the farmers on really good farms, usually thriving, if not themselves in fault, however high their rents; and that, on the other hand, farmers on sterile lands were *not* thriving, however moderate the demands of the landlord. It was more melancholy, but not less instructive to learn, from authorities whose evidence could not be questioned, bills paid by small instalments, or lying under protest; that the small farm system, so excellent in a past age, was getting rather unsuited for the energetic competition of the present one; and that the *small* farmers—a comparatively comfortable class some sixty or eighty years before, who used to give dowries to their daughters, and leave well-stocked farms to their sons—were falling into straightened circumstances, and becoming, however respectable elsewhere, not very good men in the bank. It was interesting, too, to mark the character and capabilities of the various branches of business carried on in the place—how the business of its shopkeepers fell always into a very few hands, leaving to the greater number, possessed, apparently, of the same advantages as their thriving compeers, only a mere show of custom,—how precarious in its nature the fishing trade is, especially the herring fishery, not more from the uncertainty of the fishings themselves, than from the fluctuations of the markets,—and how in the pork trade of the place a judicious use of the bank's money enabled the curers to trade virtually on a doubled capital, and to realise, with the deduction of the bank discounts, double profits. In a few months my acquaintance with the character and circumstances of the business men of the district became tolerably extensive and essentially correct; and on two several occasions, when my superior left me for a time to conduct the entire business of the agency, I was fortunate enough not to discount for him a single bad bill. The implicit confidence reposed in me by so good and sagacious a man was certainly quite enough of itself to set me on my metal (*mettle.*) There was, however, at least one item in my calculations in which I almost always found myself incorrect. I found I could predict every bankruptcy in the district, but I usually fell short from ten to eighteen months of the period in which the event actually took place. I could pretty nearly determine the time when the difficulties and entanglements which I saw *ought* to have produced their proper effect and landed in failure; but I missed taking into account the desperate efforts which men of energetic temperament make in such circumstances, and which, to the *signal injury of their friends, and loss to their creditors,* succeed usually in staving off the catastrophe for a season. In short, the school of the branch bank was a very admirable school, and I profited so far by its teachings, that when questions connected with banking are forced on the notice of the public, and when my brother editors have to apply for articles on the subject to literary bankers, I find I can write my banking articles for myself."

No. 5.—Solemnization of Matrimony by a Pretended Clergyman.

At the last Wiltshire Assizes (1861) Edward Seymour Burch (who was brought up in custody from Brecon) was indicted for feloniously and wilfully solemnising matrimony between George White and Ann Andrews, according to the rites of the Church of England, he not being in holy orders, at Rushall, on the 10th November. The facts of the case will be in our readers' recollection. Evidence having been adduced in support of the charge, the prisoner read a long statement in his defence, in which he submitted that his identity had not been established, and that the representation made by the party who celebrated the marriage as to his being in holy orders might have meant the orders of the Church of Rome. His Lordship, in summing up, said it had been clearly shown that the prisoner celebrated this marriage, and the only fact, therefore, for the consideration of the jury was whether the prisoner was ever in holy orders at all. The prisoner was doubtless correct in saying that a person might be in holy orders in the Church of Rome, but then if he really had been invested with the orders of that Church, it was his duty to have given proof of the fact,—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Judge, in passing sentence, said, in a social sense, the offence of which he had been found guilty was of a most serious character. It was impossible to conceive the evil such conduct would produce on society if it were generally permitted. He did not believe that any person could state truly that the laws of England were cruelly administered; but when an educated man—a man who had pretended to be a clergyman, and who had been the undermaster of a school—was found guilty of an offence likely to be attended with such serious consequences, the time was come for the law to show that it could punish and put down acts of this sort. As a warning to others, he intended to pass upon him the extreme sentence of the law, which was that he be kept in penal servitude for ten years. The prisoner had been previously tried at Brecon on a similar charge, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

No. 6.—Why Christopher Leach Baptised Himself.

The following letter, bearing upon the strange subject of self-baptism, has been handed to Gideon Grundy as a counterpart to his story of self-marriage. It may be entirely relied upon, on the authority of the late Archdeacon of St. Alban's, Dr. James Watson, Rector of Hackney, Middlesex:—

Sir,—In reply to your enquiry through our excellent friend, the Archdeacon of St. Alban's, I hasten to state what cannot easily be forgotten. On my first coming to this parish, I found Christopher Leach, drawing near to his eightieth year, in the occupation of a small farm, illiterate, but respected by all around him for his uniform habits of industry and sobriety, and his general good conduct. He lived a mile from the church, a trying hill for aged limbs lying between the house of God and his own; but he was still seen not unfrequently at the former, though never at the *Lord's* table. On this subject I took frequent opportunities of conversing with him, but for years in vain. He seemed indisposed to comply with my wishes, though ready to allow that it was his duty to do so. On the day that he completed his ninetieth year, I took my walk that way, being aware of the circumstance; and, after a few natural remarks on the goodness of God in prolonging his life with the use of his faculties beyond the ordinary period, I drew him by degrees to the subject of many former conversations; and then it was that he said he would let me into a secret which he could never bring himself to disclose before, though it had all along been the principal cause of his hesitation with regard to the Lord's supper. "I was never christened, sir, owing to a disagreement on the subject of baptism between my father and mother—one of whom was a member of the Church of England, the other an Anabaptist. Growing up to man's estate, and hearing the matter often talked of, I began to feel uneasy; and in that state of mind I got up very early one summer's morning and walked down to Common Moor (through which flows the River Colne), when I took off my clothes and walked into the water, baptising myself in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Returning home, I told no one at the time what I had done, hoping all was right. But in later life I have often had my doubts, and particularly since I was urged to come to the other sacrament."

From the honest character of old Leach, I have no doubt he told me on that occasion the exact truth, singular as the story may appear. I thanked him for his confidence in me, and earnestly entreated him to comply without delay with the form of baptism established in our church; and I had in fact the pleasure of baptising him the following week, in the presence of his two sons, men between fifty and sixty years of age, the eldest of them still living in an adjoining parish, on a considerable farm belonging to Lord Clarendon, to whom he is bailiff. In a week or so after the ceremony of baptism, he received from the same hand, and in company with his eldest son and a third person, the other sacrament also; and he continued to receive it from time to time till his death.

A grave-stone in Rickmansworth church-yard records that event thus:—

To the memory of
CHRISTOPHER LEACH,
who died 11th October, 1822,
aged 94,
Beloved by all who knew him.

Rickmansworth, May, 1832. E. H.

DESIGNS OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The competitive plans for these extensive buildings have long since been received by the Government, both from Colonial and British architects, and exhibited, for a reasonable time, in the Sydney School of Arts. They now lie in solitary seclusion in a room at the Immigration Barracks, Hyde Park, but, as yet, no day has been fixed for pronouncing the decision of the judges in respect to their award of prizes. The fact is, that the judges find themselves in a predicament which, indeed, we foresaw from the commencement. The Government photographists were directed to produce a panoramic view of the harbour of Port Jackson, and of the site of the proposed buildings, viz., the area in the Inner Domain upon which the School of Industry now stands, and a large additional space extending north and east beyond Sir Richard Bourke's statue. By this means architects in the neighbouring colonies and the United Kingdom were apprised in a graphic and faithful manner of the magnificent prospect which the new buildings would command; whilst a contoured plan of the site was useful to all competitors. But the printed description of the requirements of the various public departments, executive and legislative, must have been carelessly considered, and, to distant competitors, comparatively useless. In London the extensive chamber-accommodation required for the members of both Houses of our Colonial Parliament, must have conjured up puzzling visions of another Palace of Westminster, on an equally pretentious, though minor scale; whilst, on the other hand, the very limited spaces mentioned as sufficient for several important branches of the Executive, must have excited equal surprise. Take, for example, the Record depositories of the respective departments of the Chief Secretary, and the Ministers of Lands and Public Works. Among the immense collection of books, papers, maps, charts, &c., which, from the earliest days of the colony, have been piled up in charge of the Colonial Secretary and Keeper of the Records (an official duality now differently arranged), are public documents, easy access to which, by historians and other writers of all countries, would be deemed a boon of the highest value. No catalogue, however, of these venerable archives has ever been compiled; and if the spaces of the four new Record rooms of the new public offices be not increased to, at least, forty times the extent set down in the printed description to which we are referring, there will be in the course of a few years, not only what Dryden calls "a chaos of mind," but a chaos of mouldy volumes, together with heavy bundles of ancient papers reduced to pulp. It might have been expected that the unmethodical manner of collecting and storing the annals of England, and which rendered their very existence so apocryphal that, even so late as Queen Anne's reign, the Duke of Marlborough declared that all he knew of English history he had learnt from Shakspere's plays—it had been expected, we say, that the culpable remissness of English Governments in this rest from the days of the Conquest to those of George the Fourth, would have impressed upon our Government their imperative duty to provide iron-proof depositories of sufficient capacity for the reception and chronological arrangement of our public records from the foundation of the colony, to the present, and for future time. What numberless packages of printed official works and written documents are periodically received by our Government from Downing-street, and from the colony's Agent in London, and from the offices of the Chief Secretaries in every dependency of the Empire. Yet, where are they to be found? is the natural question, but one which it would be difficult to answer. Among the works of reference registered in the Colonial Secretary's Office are strongly bound files of every Australian newspaper published in the colony from the dates of the first newspaper—a semi-official one, the *Sydney Gazette*, March 5th, 1803; and the acknowledgment of "Full Liberty of the Press," by Sir Thomas Brisbane, 1824; on the 14th of October, of which year the *Australian* was first published, under the joint editorship of Mr. W. C. Wentworth and Dr. Wardell. Subsequent newspapers were regularly filed at the Colonial Secretary's Office until, by the Act 13 Vict. No. 47, October 1849, the duty of registering newspapers was transferred to the Registrar of the Supreme Court; but, upon abolition of the Registrar's Office in 1852, the said registration passed to the office of the Prothonotary, by the Act 16 Vict. No. 37. It does not require one word to urge the high expediency of placing the three collections in one depository. Newspapers are not like players, "Brief abstracts and chronicles of the time," for even in respect, alone, to the faithful and copious intelligence which they give—political, social, moral, or otherwise—they are, in this colony more especially, the most valuable records whence the future historian may cull truthful pictures of the past. But, in addition to this mass of newspaper lore, the growth of fifty-eight years, the record-rooms of the Colonial Secretary's Office contain important papers which have been only made public by official means, whether written or printed. Thirteen years had elapsed after the foundation of the colony before a printing press was forwarded from England, and even then no person was sent out to work it. However, a prisoner of the Crown, who had arrived some short time before, was enabled to act, both as compositor and pressman, and by him the earliest Government Orders were printed in November, 1795. The first of any importance dates March 5th, 1804, when an insurrection having broken out the day before, at Castle Hill, martial law was proclaimed. Ten of the convict ringleaders were taken in arms and convicted. Three were executed at Parramatta, on the 8th; three at Castle Hill, on the 9th; two at Sydney, on the 10th; and two were respited. The next important Government Order was a written one, issued by Governor Macquarie, soon after his arrival in 1810. It set forth, in the strongest language, the prevailing immorality of the colonists, in whose families marriage was the exception not the rule. But his Excellency's stern rebuke, administered more in sorrow than in anger, was tempered with kindly promises of a future which caused many a marriage, wherein, however great might be the discrepancy of social position on the side of the wife, an invitation from Mrs. Macquarie to Government House assured her that errors of the past would be forgotten, and bade her look forward to a happier future. The last Government order which was printed previous to the publication of the first number of the *Government Gazette* (March 7th, 1832), was dated April 19th, 1831, and was certainly a most singular one; being no other than a proclamation prohibiting the importation into the harbour of Port Jackson *of preserved heads of New Zealanders!* Public decency, to use the mildest words, demanded such an order; for, during some years previous to that date, tattooed heads and hands of Maori chiefs were publicly exhibited for sale in London, by taxidermists, side by side with elephant tusks, tiger and leopard skins, lion paws, and other zoological curiosities. Yet thirty years only have passed away since those repulsive exhibitions, and it is now found necessary to maintain a considerable military and naval force to keep in subjection one of the most warlike nations of the earth, the heads of many of whose chiefs (there can be no doubt whatever) were formerly struck off by lawless and cruel South Sea traders, and preserved and sent to London for sale, with skins of beasts, sperm and black oil, cocoa nuts, flax and hemp, keera pine, and other produce of the lovely Bay of Islands.

Our limits will not allow us even to glance at other equally important records, which are known, or supposed to be, stowed away in presses, or piled up in heaps, in the Chief Secretary's office. We have, however, shown that the full capacity of the internal arrangements of the new Houses of Parliament and public offices is of far more consequence than architectural perfection in the designs for their elevations. But, there is one feature in respect to the present unsatisfactory state of the public archives which must not be overlooked.

Some years must elapse before the Record depositories in the new offices will be ready for use; and by that time additional accumulations will have greatly increased the present serious difficulties. A temporary building of ironbark timber, strengthened by stone buttresses, and covered with a roof of iron or zinc plates, might be constructed at once, and would be available until such time as the permanent buildings be erected. In support of this view, we may observe that about thirty-five years ago a temporary wooden building was erected within Westminster Hall for the reception of records of the courts of law, and afforded great facility for their classification and the compilation of catalogues. As we have already observed, there will be innumerable difficulties in the way of selecting, and carrying out, the best design for the new buildings; and it is to be hoped that the present irregular disposition of our Public Records will not be lost sight of by the Members of the Board appointed to consider the competitive plans which have been received by the Government.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average Assets and Liabilities, and of the Capital and Profits, of the undermentioned Banks of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1861.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.					ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks and Branches.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks, and Branches.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	491,440 14 6	2,618 13 9	58,745 16 1	2,434,766 1 4	2,987,571 5 8	725,830 11 3	77,423 6 7	100,083 13 5	44,508 5 0	190,919 1 2	*2,845,062 6 0	3,986,827 3 5	750,000 0 0	15 ⅌ cent.	56,250 0 0	217,068 18 6
Commercial	170,540 9 3	1,042 6 11	3,384 18 10	995,075 12 8	1,170,963 7 8	332,460 7 2	88,212 19 8	22,197 19 11	17,023 13 7	97,786 19 0	1,072,864 1 2	1,580,486 0 6	320,000 0 0	15 ⅌ cent.	24,000 0 0	65,334 17 3
Australasia	77,030 18 5	6,039 17 4	......	565,100 19 1	648,171 14 10	128,961 2 11	......	42,884 14 0	5,111 17 9	......	444,868 14 3	621,826 8 11	900,000 0 0	†10 ⅌ cent.	45,000 0 0	296,206 14 6
Union of Australia	64,549 5 8	8,184 15 5	277 17 5	550,670 2 5	623,682 0 11	143,204 4 1	9,375 17 9	13,870 15 11	4,804 14 11	8 0 2	371,466 2 8	542,729 15 6	1,000,000 0 0	12 ⅌ cent.	60,000 0 0	273,847 5 9
Australian Joint Stock	174,838 13 9	6,627 2 3	9,914 6 7	651,780 3 8	843,160 6 3	198,741 17 9	1,663 3 0	44,629 10 3	17,669 18 5	123,358 3 9	851,696 2 2	1,237,898 15 4	375,000 0 0	10 ⅌ cent.	18,730 0 0	29,114 13 3
London Chartered of Australia	14,651 12 4	238 2 3	......	99,219 1 1	114,108 15 8	48,771 7 1	......	26,084 19 4	548 9 3	......	193,482 0 11	268,886 16 7	775,000 0 0	7 ⅌ cent.	24,500 0 0	72,887 2 7
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	26,659 3 4	2,736 3 5	......	332,560 5 1	361,955 11 10	95,502 5 9	......	30,609 14 10	1,889 8 4	......	526,967 18 8	655,019 7 7	500,000 0 0	6 ⅌ cent.	15,000 0 0	22,487 5 3
Oriental Chartered	144,875 0 0	6,206 15 10	226,186 17 1	724,892 12 4	1,102,161 5 3	221,341 10 8	19,055 3 3	27,207 2 7	7,074 1 6	328,833 18 3	592,504 17 4	1,193,917 1 2	1,260,000 0 0	‡18 ⅌ cent.	113,400 0 0	252,000 0 0
Totals	1,164,585 17 3	33,693 17 2	298,509 16 0	6,354,964 17 8	7,851,754 8 1	1,894,703 14 8	144,670 10 3	307,568 10 3	98,630 8 9	744,106 2 4	6,898,912 3 2	10,089,591 9 0	5,880,000 0 0		356,880 0 0	1,228,946 16 4

* Including £56,765 19s. 11d. Government securities.
† 6 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 16s. per share.
‡ 10 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 4 per cent.

E. C. WEEKES, Treasurer.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 6th August.

THE DENISON QUARTZ REEF.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the Tamworth Examiner.*)

July 30.—The first discovery of these diggings was made, about six years ago, by Richard Ward, who lately died in the Armidale hospital. The report of his having found a payable gold-field in the vicinity of Moonan Brook, being widely disseminated, a large number of persons congregated on the ground said to be auriferous, and finding no payable prospects, they believed they had been duped, and returning from the Denison, they made diligent search for Ward, who had evaporated, so that they might vent their ire by giving him a castigation, which they thought he fully deserved. The next time we hear of the Denison was through Captain Moore's party, who went there about five years back on a prospecting tour. He was compelled to leave on account of some of his mates having been seized with a fit of illness; the locality was, therefore, imperfectly prospected by them; they, however, brought away five nuggets, varying in size, weighing from seven pennyweights to one ounce, which I saw; and, from the character of the gold, I valued it at £3 12s. per ounce, being of a nature not unlike that obtained in Oakenville Creek, at the Hanging Rock. The third information I have gleaned of the Denison is that of the present workings; the two quartz reefs being a conspicuous part of them, and being of more recent discovery. It appears, then, that Captain Moore, having been prospecting there for sixteen weeks, at his own expense, in several localities, and not meeting with the success he anticipated at the Congai Ranges, M'Donald, and the M'Intyre, he at length went to the Denison, some two months since, where he met with Fuller's party, who had hit upon a reef which they believed payable, and were working it. Captain Moore was then induced to join Mr. Simpson, and they further prospected the locality, when they had the good fortune to strike a reef having every appearance of being a rich one, and on their applying to Mr. Sub-Commissioner Douglas for extended claims, they named it "The Hunter River Reef."

Fuller's Reef and the Hunter River Reef are four miles apart, each apparently running parallel with the other, and both having a north and south direction. There is every probability of other reefs existing in the neighbourhood of those already found, and which will ere long be brought to light.

It may be requisite not to confound the prospects from the two reefs; the thirteen grains which were crushed from nine pounds of quartz at the Peel were obtained from Fuller's Reef; and the half pennyweight obtained without crushing was from Messrs. Moore and Simpson's Reef. The nuggets of gold obtained five years ago from the creek below which Fuller's Reef intersects the head of, and the alluvial diggings which are now being worked, are in the same creek, payable gold being found on the banks as well as in the bed of it. The one ounce sample of gold was also found there. The creek which the Hunter River intersects has not as yet been prospected, but it will without doubt be found to contain payable gold, as also the numerous gullies which fall into it.

Although the Denison is on an eastern water, yet I have faith that it will ultimately turn out an extensive and remunerative gold-field; for what is now considered a payable diggings would not have been worthy of attention five years ago, and I feel confident that many localities will at some future time be extensively worked, when the necessary labour-saving appliances are brought to bear upon them, which are now neglected and despised. The Denison is situated about twenty miles from the township of Scone; the best route to it is through Scone, and thence by the ordinary dray road.

Mudgee Land Sales.—Country Lots: Lot 5, 42 acres 2 roods, Mary Mundy; lot 6, 41 acres 2 roods, lot 7, 30 acres, S. A. Blackman; lot 11, 36 acres 1 rood, J. Barton; lot 17, 41 acres 1 rood, lot 18, 40 acres 3 roods, A. Everett—all upset price. Town Lots: Lot 24, 1 rood, £6 5s., lot 25, 1 rood, £10 5s., H. R. Reuben; lot 26, 1 rood, £10, T. Lonsdale; lot 27, 1 rood, £13, H. R. Reuben; lot 28, 1 rood, £11 5s.; lot 29, 1 rood, £18, Silas Winter; lot 30, 1 rood, £6 5s., Jane Little; lot 31, 1 rood, £7, lot 32, 1 rood, £7, H. R. Reuben; lot 33, 1 rood, £7 5s., F. Newman; lot 34, 1 rood, £7 15s., lot 35, £6 5s., lot 36, 1 rood, £6 5s., W. Nicholson; lot 37, 1 rood, £6 15s., T. Hill; lot 38, 1 rood, £6 5s., M. Kelly.—*Western Post.*

Supposed Murder on the Meroo.—On Thursday, the 1st instant, Dr. King, the coroner, held an inquest at Cox's Flat, in the district of Mudgee, on the body of a man named Frederick Schofield, lying dead there. Corporal Ewing deposed from information he received he proceeded to Cox's Flat, where he found the body of the deceased lying in a hut near the tent of a man named Kelly. There was a wound upon the left side of the head, and a quantity of blood on the ground. Blood had likewise trickled out of the right eye. From further information he received he arrested James Kelly; a man named Ambler gave him a tomahawk covered with blood. Michael Egan deposed that prisoner's wife came to his tent after sunrise, and said she thought Schofield was dead; Kelly came shortly after and said that he would give himself up, for he expected he had killed Schofield. He remained in the tent until the police came; he would not answer any question, and appeared like a man who was wild. Ann Egan deposed that prisoner's wife came running to the tent crying "Egan, Egan, myself and children have to run for our lives; I expect he will kill poor Schofield; watch him, I expect he will come up. Open the door he has got no arms." She (Mrs. Egan) did so; Kelly came in soon after and fell upon the floor, saying that his wife and children were gone to destruction. Schofield was staying in Kelly's hut. She went out and saw him lying on the road bleeding from a wound over the ear. Joseph Ambler, was partner with deceased; they were miners working on the Meroo; Schofield was sleeping at Kelly's in consequence of prisoner being ill; he asked him on Sunday when he would be down; he said as soon as Kelly was better; he came there in consequence of having been told that Schofield was murdered. Edmund Kelly, son of prisoner, saw his father running after Schofield; he got so frightened that he ran away; when he went back Schofield was dead. Dr. Wilson Ramsay testified that death was caused by the wound which had fractured the skull and compressed the brain. This being the whole of the evidence, the jury found the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to his death by the blow of a tomahawk. By whom the blow was inflicted is not known; and that Kelly was of unsound mind and not fit to be at large." When the inquest was ended, Captain Brown ordered the police to take Kelly into custody.—*Western Post.*

Bone Manure.—A correspondent of the *Argus* writes: "Bone dust, as a manure, never realised the expectations which its great wealth in that most valuable of all fertilisers, the phosphates, led people to expect. Plants, in their growth, can only assimilate their food when it is in a state of solution, and the phosphates, as they exist in bones, are not soluble in water, or very sparingly so. A bone, as we all observe, lies for a great number of years in the ground without undergoing change. In the state of bone-dust the solution is somewhat quicker, but still very slow. These facts explain why there has been disappointment. Liebig, all honour to him, suggested that if sulphuric acid were added to bone-dust it would cause a decomposition, whereby the phosphates would become soluble, and therefore at once available. This simple but eminently scientific advice was acted upon. The success was wonderful; every shower of rain dissolved a portion of the now soluble manure, and immediate results were obtained. Instead of a large quantity of bone-dust being employed each year, the proportion necessary for each crop only was used, and great saving effected, hundredweights of the superphosphate, as it was now called, giving equal results to tons of dust. England now ransacks the world for bones; and no enlightened farmer would use them without their having previously undergone the sulphuric acid process. Unfortunately, the price of sulphuric acid in Australia has hitherto been so high as to shut us out from using it for this purpose. A marked feature, however, in the progress of Victoria is the increased attention which is paid to the application of our own resources to supply our wants. We are happy to state that a vitriol (su phuric acid) works is now in full operation, using the pure sulphur which is obtainable from New Zealand and the islands of the Pacific, and supplying acid to the bone mills at almost English prices. We may, therefore, expect to enjoy the benefits of Liebig's beautiful discovery, and instead of exporting bones to England, which every thrifty man begrudges, have superphosphated bones instead of bone-dust for our own use."

Singular Death.—Dr. Clendinning held an inquest on Thursday, at the Windsor Hotel, on the body of George Carter, a butcher, aged twenty-nine years, and a native of Bristol, who met his death in the following singular manner. Whilst serving some of his customers on Saturday night last, he had occasion to hang up some meat on a very high hook, and stood for that purpose on a small salt-tub. The tub turned over, and deceased was caught by the arm by a hook fixed below the one he was reaching up to. The skin and flesh about the elbow were much lacerated, and were dressed by Dr. Hobson's assistant. The following day the arm had swollen, and Dr. Hobson proceeded to remove the bandages. Whilst the wound was redressed, the deceased was seized with an epileptic fit, and tore off the dressings, losing a large quantity of blood. On Wednesday mortification of the forearm had set in, and he sank and died on Thursday morning. It appeared that deceased was of rather intemperate habits, and of a naturally unsound constitution. The verdict of the jury was, "That death was caused by traumatic delirium, supervening upon excessive hemorrhage from an accidental wounding of the elbow and forearm."—*Ballarat Star*, August 2.

Recovery of the Body of Thomas Michael.—Last Sunday the Coroner received information that one of Mr. Starr's shepherds had found the body of Michael on the bank of Dangar's Creek, about a quarter to a mile below the crossing-place where the unfortunate man was drowned. Mr. Jackes arrived at the spot on Sunday evening, when, as the body was in a far advanced state of decomposition, he empannelled a jury, who viewed the body, and preparations having been made in the interim, it was buried. On Monday the inquest was resumed at Mr. Starr's, Mihi Creek, when after evidence had been taken a verdict of suffocation by drowning was returned. It appears that the crossing-place is a dangerous one—better crossings being higher up; that the body had first been washed into a large pool, and subsequently raised and flung amongst some bushes on the bank by another flood; that the clothing of Michael was undisturbed, and a bottle of brandy three parts full was in one of the pockets; and that the features were contorted as if from terror on Michael being thrown from his horse. The unfortunate man was the last of the party in crossing, and having a weak horse and not being a good rider, he clung so firmly to the saddle that the girths broke, he was thrown off, and despite the exertions of his companions, was swept down the stream.—*Armidale Express*, August 3.

IN PERIL UNDERGROUND.

(*From All the Year Round.*)

My comrades and I were underground and hard at work two full hours before sunrise. Our work lay in a part of the coal mine far away from where the general work was carried on, and was on this account comparatively lonely and remote. We were employed in driving a pair of drifts through a barrier of coal which divided the workings of two coal-pits situate in the north of England. But before I proceed further it will be necessary to describe the workings of the two pits, and their relation to each other.

The pit by which we descended was sunk near the dip of the mining property, so as to allow the water to flow in all directions towards the pump, by which it was raised to the surface. The air for ventilating the mine descended this downcast pit. After traversing the underground workings and galleries, it was conveyed, by means of a short shaft or staple, into a coal seam lying sixty-five feet above, and then found its way by an air-course to the ventilating furnaces at the bottom of the up-cast pit. The up-cast was distant from the down-cast about one mile, and its lowest seam of coal was worked for a considerable distance down the incline or to dipward, the strata dipping regularly to the east, at an angle of about eight degrees. All these workings which were open and extensive, had been for a number of years filled with water, through the insufficiency of the pumping engine to maintain a constant and complete drainage of the mine. And it had been thought better by the managers to suspend the working of this pit, and erect a more powerful engine at the downcast, which was accordingly accomplished.

In order to draw off the water from the inundated works, drifts were started to be driven through the barrier which divided the workings of the two pits. They were to be driven to within twenty or thirty feet of the water, and the remaining portion of coal to be pierced by large bore-holes supplied with stopcocks, so that the water could be drained off at pleasure. Eighteen of us were employed in these drifts, and, as we are divided into three parties of six each—each party contributing eight hours of alternating labour in the twenty-four—we kept the drifts in a constant state of progression. You will readily understand that the barrier was a long strip of coal, bounded on its upper edge by the dip of the old inundated workings of the up-cast pit, on its lower by the rise, or upper part of the workings of the down-cast; and in order to reach it we had to traverse an old headway or narrow bord, which had been reopened and made into a waggon-way to convey the coal mined in the drifts to the pit's bottom. This headway cut or intersected various bords or galleries, driven parallel to the main level of the shaft; but they were closed up at their points of intersection by firmly built brick stoppings. From the shaft, or pit bottom, to the headway, the distance was, south, four hundred yards, and from the main level west up the incline of the seam, to the barrier, eight hundred yards; and the drifts had pierced the barrier, in the same direction, one hundred and eighty yards, at the time my sad tale commences. We had worked with great caution, keeping bore-holes a sufficient distance in advance, both diagonally and straightforward, to ensure our leaving a quantity of coal adequate to resist the pressure of water in our near approach to the upper edge of the barrier; and, as is necessary in coal-mining operations, we were driving a pair of drifts, connecting them by lateral galleries for the sake of ventilation.

There were enough of us together to take off that sense of extreme loneliness which one feels when working in remote places, either singly or with one companion only; and we were generally a very merry set, full of fun and cheerfulness.

Fifteen minutes in the middle of our work was the time we allowed ourselves for rest and refreshment; but we always spent these well, and made up for their shortness by the intensity of our pleasure. But one day—the last day we ever passed together—an unusual amount of gloom seemed to have settled on the whole of our little party. I was the first to attempt a conversation; I remarked that Thomson, the wildest of us all, looked very serious, and I asked him the reason. Now let me tell you that Thomson was the only gambler amongst us; he cared nothing about religion, and was seldom seriously disposed; and his wit being quick and keen, he would always try to raise a laugh against you at every opportunity that presented itself. But to-day he was neither inclined to laugh himself, nor to cause others to do so. He could not have done it if he had tried, for we were all as gloomy as himself; and he explained that he had been troubled with a remarkable dream last night, which he could neither remember nor understand; nor could he account for the uneasiness which it had caused him during the day. The conversation then took a generally superstitious turn, and it was strange to find that most of us were troubled and perplexed with forebodings for which we could find no reason. Harry Walters, who had been married but three weeks, said, "Our Bessy," as he called his wife, "told me to take care of myself, and wished I was safe home again, for she felt as if something wrong would happen." James Wilton said he wished the shift was up, for he felt so anxious to get home to his wife and children he was almost tempted to leave us all. This was said more in jest than in earnest, but he added, seriously: "Little Susy this morning asked me to tell her all about heaven, for she said I had taken her there in the night, and I was to be sure to make haste home and finish the tale." John Whitehead, a pious and good man, remarked that "we were in the hands of God, and we must abide by His will, let that be what it would, for we knew not the minute we might live only in the spirit." This was nothing extraordinary for Whitehead to say, as he often spoke to us in this manner; but it had the effect of stopping the conversation. I then cried out, "Let us go to work; the succeeding shift will be in upon us before we have anything done." So, we all rose simultaneously, and went to our respective working-places.

We all seemed to begin with the intention of making up for lost time, for I could hear the ringing of my comrades' picks, while the dull thumps of the bore-rods showed that they were applied more diligently than they had been before meal-time; for this morning's work had been the worst our shift had ever done during the driving of the drifts. For myself, I was doing double the duty I had done in the morning, and was beginning to feel quite cheerful, as we always do when our work yields, when suddenly there came a tremendous crash, accompanied by a violent rush of wind, which swept out all lights and left us in darkness.

We did not stay to reflect, for we knew that something serious had happened, and to run towards the shaft was apparently the only chance left to us. And run we did. I being the youngest and most nimble, got the lead and kept it to the end of that fearful race; for it was a race in the dark down a narrow drift, and the prize was precious life itself. Being in advance, I was free from the hindrance of tumbling over my comrades, and so escaped many bruises.—An extraordinarily strong current of air was steadily opposing me with great force; but on I flew, scarcely noticing it, nor did I much heed what had been at first a low rumbling noise, but which was now rapidly nearing and increasing into the roar of furious elements. I took time to reflect on the cause of this increasing thundering noise; my only object was to gain the bottom of the pit, and for this I strained every nerve. On I flew; nearer and nearer came the horrible roar, which seemed to be close on my right-hand side; for I had now gone a considerable distance down the old headway, where the workings were on each side separated from me only by the brick stoppings at the end of each lateral gallery, as I explained. I still ran on; but now a noise burst into the headway, which convinced me that the roar proceeded from water and that the mines were inundated! It had been too deafening and general for me to distinguish the cause before, and it was most fortunate that I understood it when I did, for another second would have plunged me into the madly rushing torrents.

The water burst through the stoppings with such force that, when it struck the angles of the opposite pillars of coal, it caused the floor and roof of the mine to shake as if convulsed by an earthquake. It seems to me as if I was then invested with the power of seeing the events taking place in all parts of the mine. The bodies of men were caught up by the currents and dashed fearfully against the jambs of the coal pillars, tearing them, as I thought, limb from limb, and drifting the parts in different directions. The most painful scene which my imagination, or perhaps something superior, forced upon my vision, was that of a little driver, eleven years of age, whom I recognised in the main waggon-way, with his horse yoked to a train of rolleys and corves. He had been in the act of driving outwards with his load, but his horse was backing and plunging. Tears were flowing fast down the poor little driver's smutty face, when a rush of water down an adjoining headway engulfed all at once—the horse, the driver, and the load. This ended a succession of visions too horrible to detail. It seemed as if I had been a considerable time witnessing such scenes as it could not have been more than a minute.

It required all my energy to enable me to start backwards; but the splash of a body of water close to me showed me the immediate necessity of this only alternative. Back I ran as fast as my now trembling limbs would carry me. I had not gone far when I came in collision with some one running in the opposite direction. I was knocked down, and had not the faintest power to prevent my opponent from running headlong into the water. I regained my legs, and commenced a speedy retreat. I soon met my remaining companions, and prevailed on them to turn back, which I had to do by means of cuffs and signs, for we could not hear each other's voices. We all made directly to the face of the drift, where the noise was not so loud, and where we could talk to each other quite easily. Thomson was missing, and we knew too well his awful fate.

We were so confused and terror-stricken at our horrible situation that we could scarcely command our senses, and raved more like insane men than rational beings. There were lamentations, prayers, hopes, wishes, all uttered simultaneously—their poor wives and dear children—who would protect them, was their plaintive cry! Our situation was really desperate. There we were, driven into the face of a narrow drift, six feet wide by four feet high, and we could hear the water rapidly advancing, while none of us knew whether we should be spared many minutes in this life or not. About an hour afterwards we were comparatively calm, like men in a state of fretful resignation. The distant roar had gradually ceased, and I was the first to venture to the water's edge, which may have been about forty yards from the face of the drift. I found great resistance in moving, and, knowing some little trifle of pneumatics, came to the conclusion that this resistance was caused by the compression of the air; therefore, that the column of water would be kept back by the elasticity of the air, and that we were no longer in danger of being drowned. I communicated my opinions to my comrades, and then went into the other drift to reflect. My spirits rose high, and I felt extraordinary mental power; owing, I suppose to the increased pressure of the atmosphere and the proportionate amount of oxygen. By the height of the water, and length of the drifts within the barriers, from which no air could escape, I found the pressure had increased two additional atmospheres; and by the degree of inclination, I calculated that the water would be stationary about thirty yards above the face of the drifts. The upper edge of the barriers of coal was expected to be about twenty yards further than the face, thus leaving ten or twenty yards of water above the upper edge of the barrier. It also struck me that some one would be down the up-cast pit examining the old works to endeavour to give relief to those who had been working in the upper part of the new or down-cast workings. I knew, however, that this would be probably given up as soon as the settled level of the water had been discovered; yet, with the hope of being heard, I commenced knocking on the face of the drift, and continued to do so in measured time, so that any one might recognise the knocks as proceeding from us. Most fortunately the very first blows I struck were heard; they were faintly answered by similar knocks, which appeared to us a hopeless distance off.

This, I afterwards learned, was the case; for a party of explorers were there, and were on the point of turning back in despair, when the sound of my first blows reached them. They could not tell what to make of it, nor how to account for the sounds proceeding from below the level of the water; and a sort of superstitious dread came over them as they answered the knocks by making similar ones on the nearest coal; which, however, was cut off from the barrier by a gallery, which accounted for their faintness. I immediately returned by my companions, and communicated to them my hopes of escape. They were still in a state of quiet despair, yet they agreed to keep up a system of knocking on the face of the drift, though with small hopes of good result. Knocks responding to our own, and with the same measured time, a little raised their spirits, for we knew that, if it was possible, we should get assistance. The knocks seemed to be about forty yards distant, struck on the edge of the seam, which confirmed my supposition that the upper edge of the barriers was under water. The question was, could the water be lowered by the new pumping engine, so that a drift could be driven towards us from the upper edge of the barrier? and could this be accomplished before we died of starvation? That a drift would be driven to us we felt confident, but it might arrive too late to save life. Yet hope gleamed brightly through all the blackness, and we, one and all, looked forward to an ultimate release.

We had to suffer much. It was horrible to think that the water we were obliged to drink contained the dead bodies of all our comrades; among them my two brothers and my father, who had been working in another part of the mine, where I knew they must have been drowned. And then I thought of my mother and sisters, how they would be mourning for us all; and I prayed to be spared for their sakes. Time passed, and brought on hunger; and soon our thoughts were concentrated on our own sufferings. We had a few pounds of candles, which we divided amongst us, and which we were obliged to eat very sparingly. Two of our number sickened and died very shortly after the candles were consumed; leaving but three of us to meet our fate. The poor fellows died quietly, without a murmur, and it seemed to us as if they had simply fallen asleep, when they lay dead beside us. We did not throw them into the water, for a sense of deathly sickness was settling on us, as the change from hunger to weakness was taking place. At the beginning of that trial I suffered terribly from hunger, and my mental sufferings were also great; but, as I grew weaker, my pains and sufferings diminished in proportion to my strength. Hope left us at last, and we ceased knocking on the face of the rock; but once more I collected the little remaining strength I had, and struck a few blows. There was no response. Then hope flew, and I did not care to encourage it back. The last clear recollection I have, was calling Harry Walter's and Whitehead's names, and that they did not answer. I then laid down; for I felt drowsy.

What passed now seemed to be a feeble dream. I had alternating periods of light and darkness; in the light period I seemed to live, but in the dark I thought I was dead. I also faintly recollect that I considered why I did not go to the world eternal. It then appeared faintly illuminated, and I imagined I was surrounded by beings like what I had pictured the angels to be, but they looked very sad; I thought I was still prostrate and human, and very miserable. The scene gradually darkened, and I thought I heard familiar noises, but my head seemed to fly from my body and dart against something hard. I suppose that I was trying to sit up then, but from weakness fell back.

At last I saw light once again, this time more vividly than before, though but for a moment. I thought I was in a tomb of fire, while a being, human in form, but of brilliant flame in substance, came towards me and took hold of me. In an instance all was dark, and I remember no more.

It was weeks before I got better, or could call to mind the feelings and incidents I have just related. I can only account for the light and dark periods by supposing that I was delirious when I thought it was light, and sane and semi-unconscious when I thought it was dark. The noises I heard were real, for a drift was being driven towards where I lay, and they must have proceeded from the workmen. The familiar sounds no doubt aroused me, and I tried to sit up, but I was too weak for this, and must have fallen back on the slaty floor. When the opening was made and the candles of the searchers appeared, I must have opened my eyes and believed the place to be a tomb of fire, and the man who was as a flame in human form must have been the man who rushed to ascertain whether I was alive or dead. I can make no other explanation.

Whitehead and I were the sole survivors; the rest were dead when the rescue came.

Extract from a Letter from a Gentleman Employed in the Management of the Victorian Gold-Fields.—You seem to have a sample of the digging community on the Sydney side which will cause some trouble: it is just the mode of these lawless vagabonds who howl and yelp loudest, when they are not likely immediately to be determinately faced. I have always, since I have noticed the Chinese on any gold-field, found them a most frugal lot, when they have small means, and, when in better circumstances, have seen them for the most part ready consumers of luxuries in the way of food. They are an orderly lot of men on any gold-field, and are continual reproaches to the European diggers, as they work out the reproof on them by their extreme patience; and constantly persevering wherever so small an amount of gold is to be met with, and long after other miners have left the grounds as worthless, they work. It is a bad business that these rioters at Lambing Flat were not at the very outset of their agitation met with a prudent, determined, and well supported hand. The mistake with the diggers is to seem or to be obliged to hesitate through weakness of any sort. However, the rioters at Lambing Flat ought the more easily be put down than was the case at Ballarat, as they well know each, when alone, that they have all the wrong on their side, and the Chinese do not merit what they have had dealt to them.

INDIAN FAMINES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

(From the Saturday Review, May 25.)

THE Indian famine, like the terrible visitation from which we date the regeneration of Ireland, promises to lead to some permanent good. It must be the poorest of all consolations to a population perishing for lack of food, to think that out of their misery a crop of future comfort may spring up for their more fortunate descendants. Still it is of vital importance that those who govern should fix their eyes clearly on the remote advantages which may be gathered from a calamity so fearful as that which has fallen on a large portion of our Indian possessions. The enquiries which the famine has stimulated have brought into clearer light the sufficiently humiliating fact that evils of this class are so far of our own creation that they might be averted by timely precaution. The failure of Indian crops is invariably due to one recurring cause, want of water; and this is a want which it is, and always has been, in our power to supply. Water, in fact, is abundant enough, and it needs only to be led by artificial means to the parched-up holdings on which ryots are dying of starvation, to render a serious scarcity as nearly an impossibility as anything depending on the regular laws of nature can be.

It is no new discovery that the formation of irrigation canals is, in the case of India, an absolute specific against the recurring famines which have become regular episodes in the history of the country. There is still less novelty in the assertion that the same means which would save the people would be equally efficacious in filling the public treasury. Whether as a duty to those whom we have undertaken to govern, or as a policy of the plainest and commonest prudence in our own interest, the construction of canals ought long since to have taken precedence of all other enterprises, not excepting even the railways from which so large a harvest is fairly to be expected for the people themselves, and, in most cases, for those who have taken part in their introduction. Distant spectators, who indulge the delusion that common sense must, in the main, rule the policy pursued in the administration of a province like India, have been sufficiently puzzled by the contrast between the evidence which has accumulated in favour of irrigation works and the wretched apathy with which they have been postponed from year to year. Now and then, indeed, a feeble attempt has been made to charge the glowing accounts of canal inspectors with exaggeration. In many instances, the profits reaped, and the benefits bestowed by works of moderate cost, have proved so enormous, as to silence all contradiction, and those who have set themselves to depreciate the importance of this class of undertakings, have almost always held up the larger works, and especially the Ganges Canal, as examples of comparative failure. For many reasons, the Ganges Canal has proved the least favourable specimen by which to test the value of irrigation works. If, therefore, this undertaking can be shown to be both remunerative to the Government, and fruitful of benefits to the inhabitants of the districts which it waters, the mouths of all cavillers will be stopped, and no excuse will remain for the neglect which has so long disgraced the Government of India.

The famine has been the means of placing this matter beyond all question. In consequence of the distress which prevailed, the Governor-General has called for a special report as to the extent of the relief afforded by this magnificent work in mitigating the effects of scarcity. The statement of the superintendent of irrigation is even more satisfactory than the most sanguine could have hoped. His estimates are of course in some degree uncertain, but they are based on ascertained facts which leave no doubt that the benefits conferred have been on a scale of almost inconceivable magnitude. The area of cultivation entirely created (so far as this year is concerned) by the aid of the canal, is returned as six hundred square miles. The estimated produce is considered to be sufficient to feed a million and a half of men, women, and children for an entire year, without counting a proportionate supply of fodder for cattle, and wholly irrespective of a large crop of sugar and cotton, which is equivalent to a further additional supply of food. The services of the canal do not end even here. One of the greatest difficulties in administering speedy relief to the famishing population of the North-West has been the tardiness and cost of conveyance. Along the line of the canal this aggravation of the common distress has not been felt. The unexpected demand has produced as sudden a supply of the means of transport. The boats plying on the canal have been doubled within the last six months, and still greater additions are in preparation through the instrumentality of a Navigation Company.

These are the benefits conferred in a single season upon the people. Let us see how the case stands as regards the Government. The canal cost about £1,800,000. The returns from this outlay consist partly of the irrigation rent, and partly of the saving effected by rendering it unnecessary for the Government to grant the remissions of ordinary rent which are unavoidable in districts afflicted with scarcity. Captain Turnbull's calculation is, that the saving of remissions will amount, at the very least, to £180,000 or £200,000, and that the total returns from the canal for the current year will not be less than £60,000. In other words, the Government will derive this year from its least remunerative canal a total revenue of more than fourteen per cent. It is true that only a small portion of this comes directly as irrigation rent; but a pound saved is not less valuable than a pound earned. When it is possible for the Government thus to enrich itself by the same means which spread plenty over districts otherwise doomed to famine, it becomes one of the most extraordinary puzzles why so little has been done for many years in extending the deficient means of irrigation and transport which at present exist. Projects of new canals have been suggested by competent officers again and again, which from the analogy of similar works are certain to return three or four times the per centage derivable from the Ganges Canal—that canal being, as we have said, the nearest approach to failure to be found in the whole of this class of undertakings. Many existing canals have repaid their cost in a few years, and so large is the promise, that it seems practically impossible, even for the least advantageous projects, to fail in commanding a revenue such as no railway enterprise can be expected to produce. And yet, after assigning about £50,000,000 to the construction of railways, and borrowing the amount under the onerous condition of a State guarantee, the necessities of the public treasury are constantly paraded as a sufficient plea for neglecting works which are more imperatively called for, and far more certain to prove remunerative. Unfortunately, a case may be too plain, and the case in favour of a vigorous prosecution of irrigation works has been so long admitted to be overwhelming, that no fresh evidence seems sufficient to break through the habit of supine indifference which has paralysed the hands of the Indian Government. Lord Canning does appear to be moved to a more than ordinary interest in the subject; but nothing adequate can be done without the hearty co-operation of the Home Government in finding the necessary funds for an enterprise so large in extent and so boundless in its promise of remunerative returns. It is just possible that the calamity which has drawn so heavily on what we call our charity may awaken England to a more lively sense of the obligations which she owes in this matter both to India and herself. The obstacles to immediate and energetic action are not greater than a little determination will surmount. If we had a war to conduct, we could raise any amount of money at little more than three per cent. It would not be at all more difficult to do the same for the purpose of relieving the Indian subjects of the Queen from periodical famines, and restoring to the Indian exchequer the equilibrium which the timid policy of the last few years is not likely ever to bring about.

If India has any real friends in high places in England, this is the direction which their efforts should take. A grateful people and an abundant revenue will be as solid a reward for the needful expenditure as the brilliant victories and questionable treaties for which English wealth has always been lavished without stint. It is as high an obligation to save India from famine and financial distress as to guard the liberties of Europe from threatened aggression; and there is the further recommendation for the peaceful campaign which we have constantly urged, that it would bring wealth instead of poverty in its train.

WILLS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

A VERY strange bill has been introduced into the House of Lords by a distinguished lawyer, and backed up in the *Times* by an argument which is even more startling than the bill itself. The object of this proposed legislation is most laudable, being neither more nor less than the removal of the legal difficulties which so often defeat the intentions of English testators who settle themselves and die in foreign countries. The bill is nearly a reproduction, so far as we remember, of one which was brought forward by Sir Fitzroy Kelly to amend the law under which a client of his had suffered in a rather famous case of Bremer v. Freeman, which was decided by the Privy Council. The circumstances of that case will show, better than any general statement, the sort of complications with which Lord Kingsdown has attempted to deal.

General Calcraft was an officer in the East India Company's service. His daughter, Fanny Calcraft, was born in India in 1795. Her father brought her to England in 1805, where they resided until 1825. Being then arrived at years of discretion, Miss Calcraft went abroad and travelled in Italy until 1838, when, her father being dead, she settled with her sister in Paris, where she remained until her death in 1853. In the year 1842 Miss Calcraft, who then bore the name of Madame Allegri, (having, as was supposed, though not proved, been married to an Italian of that name,) made a will in the English form, which would have been invalid in form and substance according to the testamentary law of France. The sole question in the cause was whether English or French law ought to determine on the validity of the will and the distribution of the deceased lady's estate. Both countries had a sort of claim to the jurisdiction. By origin and allegiance Madame Allegri was English, or, what for this purpose was the same thing, Anglo-Indian. By her own choice she had abandoned her English home nearly thirty years before her death, and had become, as far as settled residence or domicile (to use the technical term) could make her so, subject to the laws of France.

Cases of this kind would furnish almost infinite occasion for unseemly contests between the courts of rival nations, if some sort of agreement were not come to as to the law which should be allowed to prevail. It is of secondary importance what the terms of such international compacts should be—the essential thing being, first, that both the countries concerned should recognise the same law; secondly, that that law should be plain, so that testators may not have been trapped by its uncertainty into making invalid wills. By a gradual and painful process of constant litigation, certain heads of agreement have been established which are recognised as the law of nations by most civilized States. One of these rules is, that the place where a person has his home or domicile at death shall furnish the law which is to determine the extent to which he is at liberty to bequeath his personal property by will—the meaning of any will which he may execute—the forms by which the genuineness of the instrument is to be secured—and the manner in which undisposed-of property is to be disposed of at death. Whether this is or is not the best rule that could have been selected may be questioned, but its great recommendation is, that it is almost universally accepted, and that it does in general prevent a scramble for property between the courts of different nations. A will held good in England is in general, on the same principles, held good in France; and the very essence of the judgment in Bremer v. Freeman was, that the case ought to be governed by the universal law of nations, and that the will was bad, because that law pronounced that the Code Napoleon should take cognizance of it instead of the English Statute of Wills. If this settled rule of law is to be changed, it ought to be changed by the mutual consent of all nations which have tacitly agreed to adopt it; and if England makes one rule, France another, and Germany a third, the inevitable consequence will be that the different courts will act in defiance of each other, and the property will go to this or that person according as one or another court may be the first to lay its hands upon it.

Lord Kingsdown thinks the existing law of nations so bad that he is prepared to alter it (so far as English courts are concerned), and to face all the conflict and confusion which such a partial repudiation of accepted principles must introduce. The law of nations rests on no formal compact, and exists only through the forbearance or comity of different courts which have recognised the supreme necessity of having some common principles by which to unloose the tangled knots that people of nomadic habits are always tying for the embarrassment of courts of justice. The real question now pending is, whether this forbearance, which has been practised for centuries, is to cease once for all—whether, in short, England is to assume the right to repudiate any part of the law of nations, without even the form of consulting the views of foreign nations. To do so would be to declare a sort of internecine legal war, and this without any previous attempt to come to an amicable arrangement as to the reform which England desires to introduce into the common code. A few years ago, some of the doctrines of public international law, as affecting the rights of neutrals, were modified and settled by the Treaty of Paris. A joint agreement on the analogous rules of private international law would be even more valuable and more easy of negotiation. As sovereign States, there is nothing in the position of any of the countries of Europe to make them jealous partisans of one or another system. All must desire to have a universally acknowledged rule in such matters which shall prevent conflicts of jurisdiction, and decide on private rights in accordance with justice and convenience. A conference on such matters would very possibly lead to satisfactory results; but whether it would do so or not, it is far better to have a recognised law not unreasonable in itself, though possibly not the best which could be selected, than for one country to insist on one rule, while another is equally active in enforcing a contrary one. It is clearly not worth while for England to withdraw her long-continued assent to the existing code, even though she may be able to suggest alterations which, if universally accepted, would be improvements upon it.

That the law of nations admits of much improvement we are inclined to agree with Lord Kingsdown; but it is not so easy as some persons apparently suppose to say what would be the most convenient rule as regards testamentary dispositions. The existing rule, which adopts the home at death as the place which is to supply the governing law, both as to the form and substance of a will, is attended with some serious inconveniences. A man often does not know where his home is, still less where it will be when he dies. The Lord Chancellor said the other day that he had not the least notion whether his own home was in England or Scotland. In Madame Allegri's case there was not much difficulty in saying that the home of her choice was that in which she had lived during the last fifteen or twenty years of her life; but a new difficulty was started there, because it was said (though the evidence failed to prove it) that whatever her wish might have been, she had never got herself recognised as a settled resident in France, and that this formal authorisation was considered by the law of France essential to the acquisition of a testamentary domicile in that country. These difficulties may be got over by adopting some different rule, but even then new difficulties arise. If we say that the law of allegiance shall govern, and that British subjects everywhere shall enjoy the rights given by British law, we find just as much difficulty in coming to any common understanding with other nations as to where a man's allegiance is due. Suppose a person born in France of an English father and American mother, of which country is he to be considered a subject, for the purpose of adjusting his private rights and powers? Again, take the case of an Englishman who has become a citizen of the United States. Both countries claim him as a subject, and would under such a rule fight to the death for the spoils of his estate. To say (as was attempted in the analogous case of marriage) that the validity of a transaction should depend simply on the law of the place where it occurs—where the will is signed, or the marriage celebrated, would be to give every one the power of repudiating the trammels of the law of his own country, and adopting the repugnant rules of any foreign law. The House of Lords has just solemnly decided that in the case of marriage this shall not be done, and that a person who belongs by domicile to this country cannot contract a valid marriage with his deceased wife's sister by taking a trip to Denmark; and in so deciding it has acted consistently with the settled law of nations. Lord Kingsdown, it is true, does not attempt to grapple with the whole subject, and confines his bill for the most part to the mere forms of execution without touching the substantial validity of a will. His plan is to give a testator the option of three ways of making a good will—by following the law of the place where he signs it, by following the law of the place where he has his home at death, or by following the law of his allegiance. If this change were assented to by all nations, it might possibly be beneficial; but on no other condition can it lead to anything but hopeless confusion and conflict. Even with such consent the clauses of the bill would need much revision to get rid of patent contradictions. But our objection goes much deeper than this.

If the bill is mischievous, the advocacy of the *Times* is infinitely more so. After its fashion, the leading journal sets to work to popularize the subject in an article in which it is assumed that the whole law of domicile is a perversity which Lord Kingsdown intends to do away with. No one, probably, would dissent from this preposterous statement more heartily than the author of the bill which has received so extraordinary a commendation. Lord Kingsdown does not, as the *Times* imagines, pretend to set persons who have made France their home free from the restrictions which prevail in that country as to the distribution of property at death. It would be monstrous to do so, and certainly we could not expect the French tribunals to regard such legislation. The "Domicile-hunting" which the *Times* treats with so much contempt would be as necessary as ever to determine the meaning and validity of a will, though Lord Kingsdown should succeed in establishing a new rule as to the form of execution. These supposed advantages of the measure are not among the objects which Lord Kingsdown has proposed to himself; and the sole question is whether it is advisable for England to depart from the law of nations at the cost of far more conflict and uncertainty than the bill would remedy, for the sake of preventing a miscarriage in one will, and producing twenty in as many others.—*Saturday Review.*

LOOK AFTER BROWN.

(By Mark Lemon, in Once a Week.)

THERE was not a busier little man in all the little town of B—— than Mr. John Ferret; a lawyer by profession, he was everything else almost by election, and really did nearly as much good as harm, and that is saying a great deal in his favour, considering he *was* a lawyer. Ferret was a constant patron of all the itinerant lecturers who visited B——, and a certain purchaser of every new invention pertaining to domestic economy or enjoyment. Patent stoves, patent bedsteads, patent frying-pans, and patent anything, had irresistible charms for him, and at the period of our tale, he had become the proprietor of the Patent Niagara Shower Bath, warranted to wash a blackamoor white, so tremendous was the rush of its waters. This terrible machine was erected in a small breakfast parlour, as its dimensions exceeded the capacity of Mr. Ferret's dressing-room, and was, on the 12th of last December, a source of considerable amusement to Wapshot, the page in waiting to Mrs. Ferret. That young gentleman was delighted at the roar of the descending streams which followed the pulling of a cord resembling a bell-rope, as his speculations as to the effect to be produced upon his master were made manifest by the performance of a kind of war-dance, which ceased only on the entrance of Mrs. Ferret.

"Wapshot! sir!" exclaimed the lady, "what are you about?"

"O! mem, only hear," said the excited Buttons, pulling the string. "That's master's new shower-bath."

The fall of water was terrific.

"It certainly is very powerful; but Mr. Ferret will be the only sufferer," remarked the lady. "Thank goodness! it has nothing to do with the house arrangements, this time."

The pleasant anticipations of Wapshot were doomed to disappointment, for a knock at the door, and its consequences, brought Mr. Ferret instantly in pursuit of his wife. In his hurry to communicate with his *cara sposa*, Mr. F. had evidently forgotten the progress he had made in his bathing costume, and being a bald-headed man (with the most imposing wig in B——), he had surmounted his glossy cranium with a long, conical oil-cloth cap, according to the "Directions for Use," which accompanied the bill and recipe for the Niagara.

"Bless me!" exclaimed Mrs. Ferret, in astonishment at her husband's singular appearance.

"And bless me!" rejoined Mr. Ferret, "since it comes to that—there's a letter addressed to you—I have opened it, as I did not know the handwriting, (pray excuse the liberty), and left by a gentleman who promises to call again in half-an-hour. It is from Mincing Lane."

"What, from dear old Uncle Richman!" cried Mrs. Ferret.

"It is, Barbara, and this is what he says:

"'Dear Madam,—The bearer of this is a friend of our house, and desirous to be introduced to Mr. Ferret. The name of the bearer is Mr. Brown.—Yours, &c.,

"GEORGE RICHMAN,
'for
"'RICHMAN & Co.'"

"The gentleman is to call again?" inquired Mrs. Ferret, and not waiting for a reply, added: "Dear old Uncle! It's a long time since we heard from him. I'm so glad he has not forgotten us, and it's lucky we can show him a civility. He is so very rich."

"And *we*," remarked Mr. Ferret, laying great stress upon the personal pronoun, "we, his only relations—I say we, my dear, because with all your worldly goods you did me endow, and I looked upon your uncle Richman as part of your marriage settlement. Ha, ha, Barbara!"

Mr. Ferret had not done laughing at his own happy conceit when Wapshot placed in his hand a telegraphic message, and which that intelligent servitor called a "legtrif."

"From Mr. Richman, also," said Mr. Ferret, and read aloud—

'From George Richman, London, to John Ferret, B——. "Look after Brown."

"Our expected visitor, my dear. What's he mean by 'Look after Brown?'"

We have hesitated to confess that Mr. Ferret had any weakness beyond that love of novelty which we are told in the Latin grammar is common to all, but he had. Mr. Ferret was of a most suspicious nature, and trusted nothing and nobody until he had turned them inside out, as he expressed it.

"What's he mean?" answered Mrs. Ferret, "that we are to show Mr. Brown every possible attention. 'Look after Brown.'"

"Well, I don't read it so," said Ferret. "Look after,' means 'look *sharp*' after Brown."

"What a suspicious creature you are, Ferret!"

"And you are so confiding you would trust the cat with the cream-jug," retorted Ferret.

"Did'nt you annoy our neighbour from India by your ridiculous notion that he lured our ducks to lay in his garden," said Mrs. F. with a sneer. "The man was so hurt at your insinuations that he left his lodgings, and has lived at the 'George' ever since."

"So much the better," replied Ferret, declining, however, to satisfy his wife why it was more desirable for Mr. Mango to live at an inn than in lodgings; and adding, "However, I shall take care of Brown, whenever he puts in an appearance."

They did not wait long for that pleasure, for Wapshot very soon after introduced a much sunburnt middle-aged gentleman as Mr. Brown to the pair of Ferrets.

Nothing could be kinder than his reception by the lady, nothing much colder than his introduction to the gentlemen.

"And dear uncle? is he quite well?" said Mrs. Ferret.

"Quite so—apparently," said Mr. Brown, cautiously.

"No appearance of his distressing asthma, and biennial gout?" asked Ferret, stimulated to join the conversation by Mr. Brown's slight hesitation in certifying to Mr. Richman's condition.

"I was not aware he was so afflicted," replied Brown; "I am not an intimate friend of Mr. Richman. His house was in connection with my agent in Calcutta, and I applied to him to assist me in my inquiry for a Mr. Mango. I was told that he was living here, and that you would kindly introduce me."

"Dear me, how unfortunate," said Mrs. Ferret, looking askance at her husband.

"Not at all, not at all!" exclaimed Ferret; "a man who allures silly creatures to desert their natural protectors—to forget the hands that feeds them—"

"You astonish me," said Brown. "Mango was thought to be an eccentric man, but the soul of honour. May I inquire whom he has lured into error?"

"Four Aylesbury ducks, Sir. Encouraged them to lay on his premises," answered Ferret.

Brown evidently thought Ferret insane, and considering his extraordinary costume, and the ridiculous charge (against Mango, there was sufficient cause for the opinion. Brown, therefore, said very mildly, "Oh, was that all! you have relieved me greatly. And where shall I find Mr. Mango?"

"At the George Inn," replied Mrs. Ferret; "but I hope you will take dinner with us to-day. We dine at five."

"You are very kind, Mrs. Ferret, but I must return to London this evening," answered Brown.

"Then oblige us by taking luncheon at twelve."

"I have a board to attend at twelve," said Ferret, glancing savagely at his wife.

"Mr. Brown will excuse your absence, I am sure," replied Mrs. Ferret, returning the look.

"I am sure I will," said Mr. Brown, with an emphasis which made Mr. Ferret start, and almost alarmed his jealousy.

"At twelve I will be punctual," said Mr. Brown, referring to his watch, which, to his apparent surprise, had stopped an hour ago.

"Pray make use of mine," exclaimed Mrs. Ferret. "It was a present from my dear uncle, and goes capitally."

"Goes! of course it does!" whispered Ferret, holding up the telegram at the back of their visitor.

"I thank you very much," answered Brown, "and will, with your permission, leave my watch with you. It is a strange-looking affair."

It was, and quite justified Ferret's remark, who, on learning that it had come from India, observed,

"The climate must be favourable to watches, if they generally grow to the size of the present specimen."

Mr. Brown merely looked at him in reply, and then addressing Mrs. Ferret, said, with some earnestness, "It is of English make, ma'am, and I hope to have something to tell you about it when I return."

"When he returns," whispered Ferret again, showing his telegram.

"Which will be at twelve," returned his wife, pointing significantly to her letter.

"To a moment," added Brown; "so for the present I wish you good morning."

"John Ferret," said the lady, when Brown had left the house; "John Ferret, I blush for you! How can you be such a bear!"

"I am ashamed of you," retorted Ferret, "for being such a fool. Do you expect to see that watch any more? You had better have a handle put to the one he has left you, and use it as a warming pan. To call that a watch! A steam-engine of twenty horse-power at least! Ah! you may well stare at it. However, it's your own doing, and if you lose your watch, don't ask me to buy another."

Mr. Brown's odd-looking timepiece seemed to interest Mrs. Ferret strangely, so much so that she burst into tears and left the room.

Mr. Ferret was rather pleased than otherwise at his wife's tribulation, receiving it as a testimony to his oratory and discrimination, two things upon which he prided himself exceedingly.

A client was now announced, and Mr. Ferret, utterly unmindful of his singular head-dress requested the new comer to be shown into the breakfast parlour.

"Well, Spooner! an early bird this morning," said Ferret. "What's the matter? Sit down."

Mr. Spooner, who was at all times very nervous in Mr. Ferret's presence, now evinced an increased trepidation at finding he had intruded upon the worthy lawyer's privacy, and it was not until he had been told to "go on," and to "fire away," that he ventured to observe that he had "come for a little advice."

"And shall have it cheap," said Ferret, encouragingly. "Thirteen and fourpence an hour isn't dear. Is it?"

"No, sir; I suppose not."

"Five minutes past ten," continued Ferret, looking at his watch; "say ten, so fire away."

Mr. Spooner shook a good deal, and obeyed.

"I have been broken into, Mr. Ferret."

"What?"

"I was a victim to burglary last night. I was in bed."

"Nothing unusual in that," said Ferret.

"No, sir—and asleep."

"And snoring?"

"No, sir; thank goodness my worst enemy can't accuse me of that! I heard a noise in the wash-house. Up I gets—"

"And down you goes, of course; and there you saw?—"

"A man who cried out, 'Take care—'"

"Of Brown?" exclaimed Ferret, starting up.

"I can't say, sir, but he threw a bottle-jack at me, and I threw a boot-jack in return, and—and—and knocked off this," said Spooner, producing a blue bag, which contained something bulky.

"Knocked off his head?" inquired Ferret.

"No; I wish it had been. It's only his hat," and Spooner produced a low-crowned broad-brimmed beaver, very much the worse for the service it had seen.

Now, strange to say, Brown's hat was just the same shape, and as "trifles light as air are to the jealous mind confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ" (the idea is not ours), and Mr. Ferret being, as we have already observed, of a suspicious temperament, he instantly exclaimed,

"As I live, it's that scoundrel, Brown."

"What a clever man you are, Mr. Ferret! you know the hat. The man was—"

"Tall," said Ferret. Brown was tall.

"No—short," said Spooner.

"No—tall," cried Ferret; "he can shut himself up like a telescope, no doubt."

"You think so?" asked the wondering client. "rather fat—"

"When compressed. Draws out long and thin," remarked Ferret, determined not to lose his man. I know the fellow—he was here before I had breakfast. But I was up to him. Don't mind showing you:" producing the telegram. "Read that. 'Look after Brown'"

"Dear me! what information you have, Mr. Ferret. What's to be done?"

"Spooner, I wouldn't let that fellow escape for a thousand pounds. You shall identify him; he will be here directly. Mrs. Ferret must not suspect we have found out anything, or such is her infatuation she will be giving the vagabond warning. No; you shall stay here. Ah! a brilliant thought! Get in here," said Ferret, undrawing the curtain of "Niagara."

"In there!" replied Spooner, hesitating to enter the bath.

"It's quite safe, only a very little damp: and the smell of the paint is quite refreshing," said Ferret, as he handed in his unwilling client.

Mr. Ferret was doomed to have a busy morning, for Spooner had scarcely been made a Companion of the Bath when Wapshot announced a stranger newly come by the train.

Ferret would have made some preparation before receiving him, but the business which had brought the stranger to B—— evidently admitted of no delay as he followed Wapshot into the room, and introduced himself.

"My name's Drabs, sir," said the new comer. "I'm from Pankers."

"Well," replied Ferret, rather annoyed at the intrusion, "that's a great deal of information in a few words. Pray, Mr. Drabs, who is Pankers?"

"Pankers," answered Drabs "is a meterperpolitan parish, and I am its beadle—plain as I appear."

"A parochial peacock without its feathers," thought Ferret. "Travelling *incog.*—and for what purpose?"

"The fact is," said Drabs, settling down in an arm-chair, "the fact is, in our parish we have more wives and small children than we knows what to do with, and a unmitigated vagabond has left us five—"

"What—wives?" inquired Ferret.

"No; children, and one wife," replied Drabs.—"We've traced him down here, and I've been referred to you, as Clerk to the Guardians, to help us to get him back again. He aint particular what he calls hisself. Sometimes it's Down, sometimes it's Crown, sometimes—"

"Brown—Brown!" exclaimed Ferret; the one idea still uppermost in his mind.

"Well, let us think," said Drabs, sucking the knob of his stick, and cocking one eye up at the ceiling. "Well, I should say it's very likely he might a' call hisself Brown at some period or other."

"Then I've got him, Drabs," cried Ferret. "A human cuckoo that leaves his brood in any nest that will hold them! he'll be here directly."

"But are you sure he's my man?" asked Drabs, not to be too hasty in the matter.

"Tall!" said Ferret.

"Well, betwixt and between."

"Rather thin?"

"Not corpulent, certainly," answered Drabs, glancing at his own well-developed figure.

"It's the same man!" said Ferret. "I expect him here every moment. You shall pounce upon him like a hawk. Let me introduce you to another victim of Brown," said Ferret, drawing aside the curtain of the bath, "Mr. Drabs of Pankers, Mr. Spooner of B——. You'll soon know each other—mutual wrongs are like the thongs which bound the *fasces*." A classical figure of speech, in great favour with Mr. F. at all local meetings.

The trap being set and baited, Mr. Ferret proceeded to his dressing-room to make his toilet, exulting in his anticipated triumph over the credulity of Mrs. Ferret, should Brown return, or not.

He was not quite so clever as he thought himself.

There was evidently a culmination of events threatening the House of Ferret this morning, for to the terror of Wapshot (the real egg-sucker) Mr. Mango knocked at the door.

Mrs. Ferret was very pleased and surprised to see Mr. Mango, and told him so.

"You are most kind," said the old gentleman. "I have long desired to pay this visit, indeed it was my business here at B——, but Mr. Ferret's extraordinary conduct with regard to those Aylesbury ducks made it impossible."

"Pray think no more of that, my dear sir. Mr. Ferret had been very ill with a fever, and lost—lost—"

"His wits?" asked Mr. Mango.

"No, sir, not his wits, but a remarkable fine head of hair, and the loss made him very irritable. Besides, I must own, that, though he is a most affectionate husband, he is the most suspicious man alive."

"What has made him so?" inquired Mango.

"I think it is his profession," replied Mrs. Ferret. "He is a lawyer; and, therefore, sees so much of the bad side of human nature, that he almost doubts if there be a good one. Pray think no more of that ridiculous matter."

"Well, for your sake," said Mr. Mango, "I will not. You know a Mr. Brown, I believe?"

"He called here this morning," replied Mrs. Ferret; "and—really I am ashamed to own it—but John suspects him of some design upon him. I would give a great deal to cure John of this unfortunate disposition to be so distrustful."

"Humph!" grunted Mr. Mango, and it was evident Mr. Ferret was no favourite with the old Indian. "My visit to you," he continued, "has reference to an interview I have had with Mr. Brown."

Mr. Ferret having completed his toilet, substituted a wig, which George the Fourth would have envied, for his oil-cloth extinguisher, fancied he heard voices in the adjoining room, and stealing to the door, as stealthily as a cat, opened it without noise, and to his surprise saw Mr. Mango in conversation with his wife and heard the hated name of Brown.

"Your maiden name," said Mango, "was Chubb."

"What's that to him?" thought Ferret; "I changed it."

"You were an orphan, and married a man older than yourself?"

"Like his impudence," muttered Ferret; "he's been looking up the parish register."

"You had an uncle Godfrey, who years ago went to India—a bankrupt, worthless fellow."

"He had been unfortunate," replied Mrs. Ferret, "but my mother always said he was the kindest of brothers."

Mango paused for a moment, took the hand of Mrs. Ferret, and looking at her, tenderly said, "You are very like your mother, in openness of face and confidence of disposition. Brown has told me of your lending him your watch."

"Of course," thought Ferret, "and laughed at her stupidity."

"He left one with you?" asked Mango.

"Yes, and here it is," replied Mrs. Ferret; "I recognise in it a very old acquaintance."

"And I an older one," said Mango. "Do you mind trusting this to me for a short time?"

"Oh, certainly not," answered Mrs. Ferret, giving Mango the wonderful piece of mechanism.

"I see it all," thought Ferret. "Brown has her watch: Mango gets Brown's, and Mrs. F. is done out of both."

"I knew your uncle well," said Mango. "Some years ago he sent you a locket—I see it there. May I be allowed to look at it?"

"He will have the wedding-ring off her finger, presently," thought Ferret, and began to consider whether he was not bound as a husband to present himself. The return of Mr. Brown left him no alternative.

Either the abruptness of Ferret's entrance into the room or the magnificence of his wig overpowered his visitors, and neither spoke for nearly a minute, whilst he, with arms folded and figure erect, looked anything but a welcome.

"John!" exclaimed Mrs. Ferret, at length, "what is the matter with you?"

A look was her only answer, and then Ferret took from the table the blue bag brought by Spooner, and producing the hat left behind by the burglar, threw it with great force at the feet of Mr. Brown.

"Is the man mad?" cried Mango.

Ferret, undisturbed by the remark, placed himself opposite to Brown, and in a hissing whisper, which would have made any tragedian's fortune, said: "A wife and five children are in Pankers workhouse. Where is the husband? Where is the father?"

"How should I know, my dear sir?" replied Brown, getting rather alarmed.

"The house of a peaceable citizen was broken into last night. That hat was left behind."

"Well, sir," remarked Brown, not in the least understanding why the information was confided so particularly to him.

"But we were warned in time," said Ferret, raising his voice to gallery pitch. "Thanks to the Electric Telegraph. Read that, sir, from our excellent relative, Mr. Richman. 'LOOK AFTER BROWN.'"

"Mad! Decidedly mad!" cried Mango, buttoning up his coat and preparing to retreat; but poor Mrs. Ferret, almost hysterically with disgust and anger, clung round his neck and prevented his egress.

"And dare you, sir," said Brown, as soon as his indignation would allow the words to escape his lips, "dare you, sir, accuse me of burglary and desertion?"

"In unvarnished English—yes," bawled Ferret, "and I've witnesses there," pointing to "Niagara."

"Produce them," shouted Brown.

"I won't till I please!" exclaimed Ferret.

"Mango ring the bell. Let us see if there is a sane person in the house," cried Brown.

Mango had already fixed his eye on the brass ring and cord depending from Niagara, and, without pausing to consider this somewhat unusual position for a bell-rope, pulled away with all his might.

Then came a rush of waters, mingled with roars of alarm and agony from Drabs and the timid client, followed by their immediate appearance in the centre of the room dripping and shaking themselves like two Newfoundland dogs after a bath in the river.

"Where?—Who?—What?" exclaimed all but Ferret, and he pointed with exultation to the saturated pair, "Behold my witnesses!"

"Plaintiffs you mean," said Drabs. "At least I'm one. You shall pay for this trick Mr. Ferret."

"Nonsense. That's your deserter, Pankers."

"No, it's not; not a feature of any of the children about him," said Drabs, abruptly quitting the room.

"Spooner, then it's your man," cried Ferret.

"Not the least like him. I'm a corpse, Mr. Ferret, a corpse! My last injunction to my executors will be 'prosecute Ferret!'" said Spooner, leaving the room, the chattering of his teeth being distinctly audible until he reached the street.

Ferret was confounded.

"Well, sir, a pretty fool you've made of yourself, John Ferret," said his helpmate. "Look after Brown! Look after yourself, I think, sir."

"My dear, there is evidently some mistake," suggested Ferret.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Brown," said Mango to that gentleman, and with whom he had been conversing in a corner. "I was prepared to receive your statement as truth, and would have acted upon it; but when I find a respectable practitioner like Mr. Ferret accuse you of burglary and desertion of your family, I pause, sir—I pause!"

"Say, sir, what have I to gain?" asked Brown. "That watch which you recognise was given to me by your nephew, William Chubb."

"His nephew!" exclaimed Mr. and Mrs. Ferret.

"With this will," continued Brown, showing a legal-looking packet, "bequeathing his claims upon you—"

"Ten thousand pounds," said Mango. "I acknowledge the debt."

"Ten thousand pounds," and Brown rolled the words out as though every letter was a lump of gold—"and which he bequeaths to his cousin Mrs. Ferret here."

Mrs. Ferret subsided on to the sofa, and the hair of Ferret's wig stood on end—almost.

"What do you say, sir?" gasped the astonished lawyer. "Ten thousand pounds, and the debt acknowledged."

"Just so," said Mango; "and I should have made no difficulty in the payment of the money, had not Mr. Ferret accused Mr. Brown of crimes which make me doubt the validity of those documents."

"Oh, don't say that," cried Ferret; "I didn't mean it."

"Pardon me," rejoined Mango. "I am sorry to put you to the delay and cost of sending to India for proofs. The process is tedious, very tedious, but necessary now."

"Oh, John!" sobbed Mrs. Ferret, from the depths of the sofa pillows; "I told you to look after Brown."

"When you can bring me satisfactory evidence," continued Mango, walking towards the door, "I am prepared to pay."

"You don't mean to leave us, Mr. Mango, in this unsatisfactory manner?" cried Ferret.

Mr. Brown appeared about to follow Mr. Mango, but pausing, said:

"Mr. Ferret, my object was to have served you in this matter, but the insult I have received, the injury my character has sustained, must be atoned for. You, as a lawyer, know the course I shall adopt, and you know your own."

"Oh, yes," replied Ferret, in a most despondent tone; "the process is very simple. Brown v. Ferret, defamation. Damages a thousand pounds."

"Oh, John! John! How could you doubt the meaning of that telegram?" and Mrs. Ferret sat on the sofa like "Niobe all tears."

"You have been a good wife to me," said Ferret, throwing himself on the table and wrapping up his head in the crimson cover, "So young, and yet so wise! You'll find my will at the back of the wardrobe, wrapped up in my wedding waistcoat."

The wife—the woman could not withstand this, and so she threw her arms about the red bundle on the table, and called it her "dear Johnny."

"I've left you everything, and have only to add a law-suit, Brown v. Ferret, damages a thousand.

"Oh! my dear Johnny, you are wandering!" exclaimed Mrs. Ferret, striving to unroll the mummy.

"It was destiny made me erect 'Niagara,'" continued the unhappy man. "An ancient gentleman burned himself on a funereal pyre. I shall take a funereal shower bath!"

Mrs. Ferret screamed and shook her husband violently, whilst Mr. Mango returned and said, soothingly: "Come, Mr. Ferret, be a man. Proofs of Mr. Brown's respectability can be obtained easily."

"No, no! impossible!" interrupted Ferret; and then recollecting the probable consequences of such a denial, gasped, rather than said, "more libel! more libel!"

"It was fortunate that Wapshot interrupted this agonising scene by another telegram, and which the excited Mrs. Ferret seized and read aloud for the general edification:—"Look after Brown. He is the best friend you have, and the most honourable man alive."

"Hoorah." All is clear at last. The telegraph clerk had only sent one half the message, which had produced such confusion and misunderstanding. The doubts of Mango were only feigned to punish Mr. Ferret, and the old Indian proved the best of the *genus* uncle, making his niece richer than she had ever dreamed to be, and happier by laughing Ferret out of his proneness to suspicion.

The telegram was framed and hung over the mantelpiece in the breakfast parlour *in memoriam* of the eventful day recorded in these pages.

HOTEL BURNT.—A correspondent writes from Blackwood, July 30:—"The Bull and Mouth Hotel, a wooden erection, has been burnt to the ground. Between two and three o'clock this morning a cry of fire was heard. Numbers rallied to the spot, eager to lend assistance. The work of destruction was frightfully rapid, and nothing could stay its progress. It originated in one of the bedrooms, which had been used as a dressing-room by the ladies attending a quadrille party, which was in the habit of assembling fortnightly, and who had only left a short time previous to its outbreak. The inmates had not been long in bed before Mrs. Edwards, the wife of the proprietor, was awakened by a noise resembling the crackling of wood burning in the fireplace in the sitting-room adjoining their bedroom. Under this impression, she rose and went into the room, when she observed through the window a glare of light emitted from the bedroom in question. She awoke her husband with all speed, and he in turn aroused two other inmates, who were barely able to make good their escape. A few articles were rescued, at considerable risk. The hotel was insured to the extent of £1000 in the office of the Victoria Assurance Company, but the belief is that this sum will not nearly meet the loss sustained by the owner."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—August 6.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 360 tons, Captain Bell, from Brisbane 3rd instant. Passengers: Messrs. Allen, M'Arthur, Stenhouse, Evitt, Thorn, Clarke, Bolton, and 18 in the steerage. A.S.N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—August 6.

Jenny Lind, for Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 6.

Bonaparte, for Port Denison; Luna, for Adelaide; City of Sydney, for Melbourne; Urara (s.), for Grafton; Windhover, for Port Cooper; Eagle (s.), for Wide Bay.

CLEARANCE.—August 6.

Windhover, brig, 207 tons, Captain Wood, for Port Cooper. Passenger—Mr. Macpherson.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 6.

[illegible]

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 6.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.—August 6.

[illegible]

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Port Cooper.—By the Windhover, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For London.—By the Constantine, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Sydney, this day, at 2.30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Urara (s.), this day, at 1.30 p.m.

For Wide Bay.—By the Eagle (s.), this day, at 2.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, August 6: City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, for Melbourne; [illegible]

[illegible]

[By Electric Telegraph.]

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 6, 9 a.m.—Albury, N.E., very foggy. Gundagai, N.E., fine. Kiandra, S.E., very strong, frosty. Yass, N., light, cloudy, dull. Goulburn, calm, cloudy, and cold. Bathurst, S., cloudy. Mudgee, E., cloudy, dull. Newcastle, W., cloudy, showery, heavy. Murrurundi, calm, raining.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect. Northern; Kiandra; Western; Railway; South Head; Adelaide [illegible]

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

MORETON BAY.

[illegible]

ADELAIDE.

CLEARED OUT.

July 29.—Prince Arthur, 420 tons, Young, for Sydney. Cargo: 20 tons bran, 2105 bags wheat, 258 bags bran, 74 bales hay.—Amasis, 122, Bond, for Sydney. Cargo: 1500 bags flour, 300 quarters wheat, 20 tons bran.—Express, 104, James, for Sydney. Passengers: Messrs. Collett and Williams. Cargo: 90 tons flour, 400 quarters wheat.

AN EXPERIMENTAL SHIP.—The ship Louisa, of London, Captain Williams, now unloading timber at Messrs. Nicks and Co.'s Wharf, is an experimental ship, and is deserving of the inspection of those who take an interest in naval architecture. The lines of the ship are precisely alike, both fore and aft, that is, assuming the mainmast to be half way between the bow and the stern, the shape of the fore and the after body is the same. The rudimentary principle of the ship may be described as a segment of a circle, and this is presented in every part, the keel being the only straight line in the hull. The construction of the ship, as well as the principle of construction, is also novel. Instead of a frame covered by a skin of planks outside, and another skin inside, the hull is formed by solid logs, covered with felt, and is sheathed with diagonal planking and coppered. The Louisa is rigged something, though not exactly, like a three-masted schooner, but hoists large square sails on the mainmast, with studding sails when going free; and, finally, she is steered by chains acting on the rudder similarly to the yoke lines of a boat. The vessel is very deep waisted, the forecastle and quarter-deck rising up like those of a Dutch galliot. Captain Williams speaks in high terms of her performances; she is very fast, goes on a wind ten knots, and off the wind even thirteen, and her bottom being an inclined plane, she rises and glides over the water instead of through it, without making any wash beyond a small jet where the cutwater strikes. She is a capital sea boat, dry and easy, and steers well; indeed, if she did not, her steering apparatus, having very much less power than the ordinary wheel and rudder, would not control her. The ship's measurement is 244 tons, but she stows 400, and is so buoyant that she can scarcely be overweighed. The ship is, however, probably crank when light, and appears to be over-masted. The Louisa, we believe, is 153 feet long over all, and twenty-three feet broad at the midship section.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*, 27th April.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—August 6.

IMPORTS.

Apparel, 73 packages	£2707	Oilstores, 135 packages	£275
Brushware, 20 packages	284	Opium, 2 packages	450
Bottles, 100 crates	180	Oil, 251 packages	505
Bags, 29 packages	828	Plaster, 25 barrels	50
Biscuits, 7 packages	18	Parchment, 1 case	163
Beer, 50 hogsheads	350	Pitch, 50 barrels	100
Brandy, 166 hogsheads, 300 cases	4750	Printing materials, 5 packages	15
Books, 12 packages	511	Pictures, 2 cases	200
Boots, 30 packages	800	Plants, 1 case	20
Confectionery, 6 packages	75	Paper, 12 bales	120
Cheese, 320 cases	500	Rice, 10 barrels	26
Candles, 500 boxes	800	Rifles, 1 case	20
Cement, 420 barrels	420	Rum, 40 hogsheads	500
Drapery, 364 packages	26,061	Seeds, 1 case	20
Earthenware, 11 packages	250	Sewing machines, 12 cases	220
Fancy goods, 4 packages	175	Slops, 14 packages	450
Flour, 5 tons	80	Sarsaparilla, 25 cases	95
Goloshes, 13 packages	70	Shot, 18 kegs	100
Glassware, 7 packages	40	Sugar, 100 tons	
Gloves, 1 case	153	Tubs, 40 nests	180
Hardware, 210 packages	1990	Tiles, 8 cases 300	225
Hats, 3 cases	80	Tea, 9 packages	36
Ink, 14 kegs	42	Tobacco, 79 packages	800
Iron, 26 tons	356	Vestas, 12 cases	140
Ironmongery, 9 packages	210	Whiting, 70 barrels	80
Jams, 100 cases	150	Woollens, 4 packages	325
Lamps, 8 cases	120	Wine, 52 hogsheads 124 quarter-casks	1620
Linens, 5 cases	180		
Nails, 137 packages	550		

EXPORTS.

Ale, 28 packages	£121	Hides, 1922	£1010
Apothecaries' ware, 4 packages	40	Iron, 2327 bars 233 bundles	700
Beer, 36 packages	96	Ironmongery, 3 packages	50
Brandy, 42 packages	475	Leather, 3 packages	50
Books, 3 packages	125	Leather goods, 2 packages	60
Boots, 2 packages	50	Luggage, 7 packages	30
Beef, 10 tierces	50	Maize, 4226 bushels	745
Biscuits, 10 casks	20	Old Tom, 70 packages	65
Cedar, 30,000 feet	350	Oil stores, 14 packages	28
Champagne, 22 cases	32	Rum, 19 hogsheads	277
Coffee, 6 packages	185	Rice, 4 tons	76
Coal, 260 tons	260	Spokes, 4000	17
Cigars, 11 cases	230	Sulphur, 140 barrels	240
Drapery, 10 packages	384	Soap, 20 boxes	30
Drugs, 8 packages	74	Stationery, 1 package	20
Eggs, 6 hogsheads	60	Sugar, 130 tons	4379
Furniture, 20 packages	85	Tallow, 120 casks	1030
Fruit, 936 packages	1190	Tobacco, 3 packages	55
Flour, 47 tons	917	Tea, 346 packages	1384
Grindery, 2 packages	65	Vines, 7 bales	84
Geneva, 71 cases	64	Wine, 146 packages	908
Galvanized iron, 3 packages	35	Whisky, 46 packages	198
Hats, 6 packages	310	Wool, 47 bales	1890

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 6	8·30 a.m.	W.S.W.	Moderate, and rain.
	Noon.	W.S.W.	Ditto and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.S.E.	Ditto and ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. 6TH AUGUST.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Albury	29·502	36·	35·	30·	59·	31·	...	N.E.	1	10
Goulburn	28·018	42·	34·	33·	47·5	29·	...	...	...	10
Bathurst	27·924	45·	35·	...	50·	26·	...	S.	1	10
Newcastle	30·196	53·	48·	46·5	59·6	46·	...	W.	2	10
Windsor	30·194	45·	43·7	43·6	57·6	30·	...	E.	1	10

STATE OF WEATHER.

August 6.—Albury, N.E., very foggy; Goulburn, calm, cloudy, cold; Bathurst, S., cloudy; Newcastle, W., cloudy, showery, heavy; Windsor, E., cloudy, and dull.

INTERCOLONIAL METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

August 6, 11 a.m.—Cape Otway, barometer 30·035, thermometer 50°; King's Island, barometer 30·150, thermometer 48°.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. August		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
7	Wednesday	6 48	5 13	8 17	8 41

MOON.—First Quarter, 13th instant, 5h. 21m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1861.

THE meeting to sympathise with the rioters at Lambing Flat is the best farce of the season. Had it been an assembly such as commonly compose our political reunions, there would have been room for much deeper regret, but a more disreputable gathering certainly never was seen under cover. Its character was so marked as not to be redeemed by a few well known and respectable visages. All the outward demonstrations were in favour of the rioters.

It is not in such places that dissenting voices are likely to be heard. It is only when the dull mind of a meeting is distracted with the conflicting signs, that there is admitted anything like that difference of opinion which always exists where men reason and deliberate. The Government will have no cause to fear from this demonstration, that the signs of vigour which they have at last exhibited will draw upon them public reprobation. That some speakers rejoice in the Commission of the Peace detracts nothing from their right to patronise riots and to censure Government for putting them down. When a magistrate presides at a meeting to establish a "vigilance committee," we may expect that others will give their countenance to those who in the service of riot have placed themselves on terms of awkward relationship with the law.

A very pleasant collection of sentiments were uttered by the different speakers, on which, contrary to our usual custom, we shall offer a few remarks. Generally, we permit such gentlemen the most free and uncontradicted license of the tongue, but as they are now patrons of organised insurrection, it becomes of public interest to know what are the principles they intend to espouse, and how far intend to go.

Mr. TORPY, as a delegate from the rioters to the Government, was naturally the first to claim a hearing from the meeting. He appeared under unpleasant circumstances, a warrant having been issued for his apprehension on the very trifling charge of "having, on the 30th June last, with others, feloniously and riotously assembled and wilfully destroyed the property of several Chinese residents." The rioters, no doubt, intended to pay a delicate compliment to Mr. TORPY in confiding to him the exposition of their grievances. It is not customary, however, for a Government to enter into direct relations with men who "have riotously and feloniously assembled," and who have been guilty of destroying the property of their neighbours. Enquiry, however, he asked for; and it appears that, in so far as he is personally concerned, his wishes have been satisfied. It is a proud distinction "to be wanted." His explanation of the collision of the 30th, is, however, well worth notice. We never remember such an example of pure *mistake*, if Mr. TORPY is to be credited. It appears that the rioters had heard that there were three persons in confinement, and that they were anxious they should be brought to trial; that a common sympathy acting upon them at one moment, propelled them together; that the thousands of men who approached the tents of the COMMISSIONER armed with loaded guns had one simple purpose—to offer bail for the three prisoners! Their individual intention thus produced the accident of a large assemblage, and this gave to what was not only legal but laudable in each, the semblance of threat and intimidation in all! While these thousands of persons were discussing—no doubt in a low tone and in the mildest strains—the bail they jointly and severally came to tender, the police fired, and hence all the mischief! Nothing can be more shocking than that such intentions should have been met with such a reception! Does any Government deserve the countenance of the people who will support a constabulary which fires upon two or three thousand men, all animated by one simple and legal purpose: the tender by each of his personal bail for the appearance of prisoners!

It was this statement that Mr. TORPY came to make and to support by affidavits of an overwhelming weight! It was this statement by which he was to confound not only the reporters of the papers but also all the officers of Government, who of course must have been prompt to involve themselves in an obscure conflict by which their lives were imperilled!

We were anxious to see what Mr. TORPY had to say of the positive mischief done by the Chinese. It seems then that they waste the water—that that is their propensity as a people, and that they waste it at the expense of *sixpence per bucket!* It was not, however, that they had already committed this waste, because they were a long distance from the diggers, but "the diggers had heard that five or six thousand Chinamen threatened to come in." It was upon this rumour that they acted. Mr. TORPY, rich in maxims, tells us "self-preservation is the first law of nature." So that it was still an impulse of nature by which they were led to anticipate the threatened danger! Instinct is a wonderful thing.

Mr. BAKER, following suit, explains how the thing happened—that the Burrangong diggers said "Nothing has been done by the Government to redress our grievances; these Chinese are now passing their boundaries and encroaching upon us, and are coming and taking the bread out of our own mouths; it is a question of self-preservation with us, and we will drive these people away from us."

Very well! This is rather different from the story of Mr. TORPY, who endeavours to make this driving away appear as the act of a few "rowdies." We have no doubt the statement made by Mr. BAKER is the true one—except that he ascribes to the digging population of Burrangong as a whole, the conduct of a most disreputable part. We are then treated to the sort of logic of which we have already had specimens of another form. "There never was a country in the world in which greater order and peace were maintained than at Burrangong after the flight of the Commissioners." That is to say, when Government was demolished, and every rag of authority disappeared, the Flat was in great tranquillity! It is equally true that they inflicted no injury upon the police, simply because the police thought proper to leave the ground. In their order-loving spirit they not only demolished the property of Government, but also destroyed the very safes and boxes in which the Government treasure had been held. Having swept everything away they were in a state of profound quietude. Mr. BAKER says, that when inquiry shall be made, "It may turn out after all that the men who caused the riot were not the miners but the officials themselves!" This will be turning the tables! We may, however, remark that whenever law resumes its authority, and those who have been charged with acts of destruction are before the courts, there will be a full opportunity given to know by whom the ruin was made. The alleged rioters will be triumphantly acquitted if it should be found that the men who cut off the hair of the Chinese—who burned their tents and demolished their property—who drove them off the field and pillaged as well as beat them, were not the accused, but Mr. ZOUCH, Mr. M'LERIE, and forty or fifty constables!

These are stories which do very well to address to a meeting sympathising with the speaker, but they will not produce any very powerful effect on the citizens of Sydney, considered as housekeepers and traders.

Mr. ALLEN is "under an influence" which makes it necessary that he should speak. Were it not for occasional meetings like this there would certainly be an explosion. It is a well-known fact that those who are accustomed to great quantities of spirit go off into flame. We have understood that analogous consequences result from compression in political minds—that the internal heat causes a smash or the whole system to melt like tallow. This is Mr. ALLEN's explanation, and this is his excuse—that he must speak, and the only sort of people who will hear him are the kind he addressed on Monday evening. His allusion to the man whose life was lost was not very judicious. That man, by whatever cause, was present in a riot, where his companions were attacking the authorities with firearms, and unfortunately he lost his life. No one, of course, could hear of such an incident without very deep regret. But, then, what does Mr. ALLEN intend to say? That the blame of this event rests with the Government or upon the constabulary? Are they to be held responsible for a life lost under such circumstances? The lesson we fancy of such an event is, that men should be slow to associate themselves with illegal proceedings; that, however slight their sympathy may be with a transaction, its severest consequences may fall upon them. But we do not infer, nor do we think the public will make that inference—that there is any blame resting upon the constabulary for consequences which have resulted from a combination for an illegal rescue supported by deadly weapons. It is one of the worst features of these *emeutes* that their consequences fall frequently upon the innocent as well as the guilty, and often take away the husband from the head of his household, while the wily instigators escape with a whole skin, and even assume the air of persecuted virtue. Mr. ALLEN disgraced himself as a citizen when he reproached the Government of the country for employing force to preserve the public peace, and to suppress an armed insurrection. Mr. ALLEN probably means nothing by such folly but to secure a round of cheers from an unreflecting audience, but it is to such men that the colony will look whenever such sentiments are embodied in action.

Mr. LUCAS had one object in view—to magnify his bill—a bill so absurd in its provisions that no one can mention it without laughter—whose penalties amounted to hundreds of years imprisonment and to fines of thousands of pounds. Mr. LUCAS, who was brought up to the "bar," would have adorned that profession, but when he undertook the drawing of bills instead of beer, he evidently overrated his powers. Mischievous as his intention, it was defeated by the confusion of his mind, and by his ignorance of the legal import of words. It seems that Mr. TORPY has received an intimation that he is no longer to be licensed under the Publicans' Act,—one would think a most natural interpretation of law, when we consider that Mr. TORPY's house has been the very focus of sedition. Mr. LUCAS, however, thinks the Government are guilty of most atrocious tyranny in threatening forfeiture. We should be inclined to receive it as an evidence that they appreciate the object of the Licensing Act. If public-houses are made the head quarters of rioters, and kept by men of the character of Mr. TORPY, we do not see what use the Licensing Act is at all. Every penalty should be the result of enquiry, but there are some facts so notorious as to enable us to pronounce upon the spot without the slightest danger of wrong.

We were very much affected by the communications of Mr. MOFFAT. This gentlemen bears testimony to the extreme order and good conduct which prevailed. "He never met with a more peaceable and orderly set of men"—for one day when he was going through *Blackguard Gully!* to a prize fight! he saw a bucket hanging by a rope to a limb of a large tree! This was a sort of hieroglyphic which Mr. MOFFAT, with lawyer-like shrewdness, interpreted as a threat against anybody who should steal—in other words, that the diggers were fully resolved to take upon themselves the functions of judge and jury, and to commit an act of murder in protection of the rights of property! An artist might make his fortune by depicting Mr. MOFFAT standing in the midst of Blackguard Gully (with a prize ring in the distance), gazing upon a revelation of law in its elementary development under the symbols of the rope and bucket! But the more striking fact to which Mr. MOFFAT alluded ought deeply to impress the Legislature, for he tells us "that he looks upon the moral degradation he should sustain from contact with the Chinese as worse than their taking away our gold." Now, here is a remarkable fact: a gentleman educated to the legal profession—who has seen a good deal of life—who has studied human nature under all its various phases in the police courts of this colony as well as in the closet, and yet after having been thus fortified against any surprise he is absolutely shocked at the peril which he himself runs from the arrival of a people so vicious as the Chinese! We do not inquire how far it is possible for the Chinese to corrupt a Botany Bay lawyer; but this we readily admit, that if the allegations of Mr. MOFFAT be correct, we ought to save his imperilled virtue from further risk by sending back every Chinese immigrant from our shores. We have not had an opportunity of knowing how far the danger may have extended, whether Mr. MOFFAT has made the first step in this downward course; but still if he can be so corrupted it is a caution to the community which it ought not to forget!

The appearance of Mr. HAMILTON, the phrenologist, on the stage, will either justify our ascribing to him the organ of combativeness, or in assuming that he must have magnified the bump of benevolence in his auditors to most illusive proportions. He began indeed with some sentiments which seemed to tickle the meeting. Such gatherings always listen with ears erect to a compliment, from whatever quarter it may come. It was flattering to be told that they who had been accused of rashness had been rather guilty of delay—that instead of doing too much they had done too little; that they were men of prudence and moderation, not the bold demagogues which they were represented to be by the Government officials. When, however, Mr. HAMILTON came to explain where he thought they were wrong, namely—in not having convened a public meeting at first "to denounce the cruelty and cowardice evinced by those who had made such a ruffianly attack upon the Chinese," the guns went off. Mr. HAMILTON then became a Mandarin, and his enlightened auditors passed from vociferous cheering to yells, hooting, and groaning, such as the many-headed knows how to deliver. Now, was there anything extravagant in this sentiment? We have been told by many of these orators that they disapprove of the cruelty to the Chinese—that violence ought not to be permitted—that the guilty ought to be punished, and fifty things of the kind, mixed up with excuses, denials, and even justifications; but when the last speaker told this obvious truth—that the *first thing* was to have denounced the cruelty, to have condemned the riot, and to have vindicated the law, he was met with yells. This, no doubt, expressed the prevailing feeling of the assembly, and all their chatter about obedience to the law and justice to the Chinese is mere cant and verbiage.

On the whole the public have a right to be satisfied with this meeting. Such gatherings will be always common, and so long as they are confined within four walls they may be held without much danger. It is better that such sentiments should come out. The meeting for all other purposes was an utter failure. Nor could it even preserve to its close the flattering impression that it was anything but ridiculous and contemptible.

We have no doubt that the GOVERNOR will treat in a constitutional manner the petition which may be presented to him, and that he will adhere to his English notion that a court of law is the proper place to ascertain who are guilty of crime.

The attempt of disorderly persons to identify themselves with the great body of the diggers will not deceive the public. They are the scourge of the gold-fields. We have no doubt that the diggers, like all men of their class, are hostile to the Chinese as foreigners, and as men of another speech and of other habits; but generally they have the sense to perceive that nothing is to be gained by violence, and mostly they have too much English feeling, and too much respect for law to wish to see it superseded by "vigilance committees," by "rolling up," or even by such splendid substitutes as the "rope and bucket."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN SYDNEY.

IN our previous notices of the births and deaths registered within the city of Sydney, the birth and death *rates* were deduced on the assumption that the annual increase of the population from the census of 1856 was the same as during the five years from the census of 1851, namely, 3·818 per cent. We have seen that the actual increase has been considerably less. The enumeration at the census taken on the 7th April last has shown that instead of 3.818 per cent., the annual rate of increase of the city population during the five preceding years did not exceed 1·12 per cent.

All our calculations as to the birth and death rates within the city during that interval have to this extent been at variance with the now ascertained facts. It has, therefore, become necessary to do the work over again, and to construct fresh tables. This has been done. The tables given in our present article have been framed on the new basis, and some of the results which they exhibit will be found widely different from those previously shown. The *birth* rates will be found more favourable, but the rates of *mortality* will appear much darker.

During the second quarter of the year 1861, being the Australian autumn, there were registered in the city of Sydney 640 births and 312 deaths. The average numbers of the previous five autumns (1856-1860), corrected for increase of population, were 598 births and 400 deaths. In both cases the present numbers are more favourable than the average. Compared with the second quarter of last year, the births show an increase of 33, and the deaths the very remarkable decrease of 261. The quarter's results are thus satisfactory in all points.

The excess of births over deaths was 328, a natural increase of above three souls per day, rather more than 25 per week, or 1316 per annum.

BIRTHS.—The births during the past quarter were at the annual rate of 45 to every thousand persons living, or 1 in 22; the rate in the corresponding quarter of last year having been 44 per thousand, and the mean of the previous five autumns 42 per thousand.

DEATHS.—The mortality of the quarter was at the annual rate of 22 per thousand, or one in 45 of the population. The mean mortality of the five previous autumns was 28 per thousand; but the mortality of the autumn of last year was at the enormously high rate of 41 per thousand. The present death rate is therefore 6 per thousand below the average, and 19 per thousand below the corresponding quarter of 1860.

WEATHER.—The mean temperature of the quarter at the Sydney Observatory was 57·8, having in the two preceding autumns been respectively 57·2 and 57·7. The degree of humidity was 76, against 71 and 74 in the corresponding quarters; the rain-fall 27·90 inches against 5·73 and 23·00; and the rainy days 38 against 23 and 29.

The births and deaths registered during each of the last five autumns numbered as follows.

No. 1.—NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE JUNE QUARTER.

	Births.	Deaths.	Births over Deaths	Mean Temperat.
1857	641	275	366	—
1858	631	401	230	—
1859	585	320	265	57·2
1860	607	573	34	57·7
1861	640	312	328	57·8

The quarter's births were more numerous than in any previous quarter, differing however only by *one* from the number in 1857. The deaths were fewer than in any other except 1857.

The proportion which these numbers bear to the living population, corrected from the new results obtained by the late census, is shown below.

No. 2.—ANNUAL RATE OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE JUNE QUARTER.

	To 1000 living: Births.	To 1000 living: Deaths.	Persons living: To one birth.	Persons living: To one death.
1857	47·47	20·39	21	49
1858	46·22	29·36	22	34
1859	42·36	23·19	24	43
1860	43·59	41·16	23	24
Mean	44·91	28·52	22	37
1861	45·34	22·09	22	45

The exact difference between the quarter's rates and the mean rates is here seen to be, that the birth rate is 0·43 per thousand *above* the mean, and the death rate 6·43 *below* it. The quarter's ratio is one birth to 22 persons living, not differing appreciably from the mean, and one death to 45 persons living, the average being one to 37.

In the next table is given a connected view of the number of births registered in each quarter and in each year, together with the estimated population in the middle of each year.

No 3.—NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER AND YEAR.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter
BIRTHS.				
1857	526	641	553	552
1858	524	631	604	507
1859	645	585	600	548
1860	588	607	609	545
1861	476	640	—	—
DEATHS.				
1857	343	275	291	408
1858	453	401	299	494
1859	394	320	281	411
1860	393	573	522	338
1861	300	312	—	—

TOTAL IN EACH YEAR.

	Population on 30th June.	Births.	Deaths.	Births over Deaths.
1857	54,156	2272	1317	955
1858	54,763	2266	1647	619
1859	55,376	2378	1406	972
1860	55,996	2349	1826	523
1861	56,623	—	—	—

The largest number of births registered in any one quarter was 645, the smallest 476, a difference of 169. The highest number of deaths in a quarter was 573, the lowest 275, a difference of 298.

The natural increase of population from the excess of births over deaths, between the 30th June, 1857, and the 30th June, 1861, was 3024. But the increase in that interval deduced from the census returns was only 2467. It would seem from this variation that the number of persons who left the city during the four years exceeded the number who came to it by 557.

The table below shows how the above numbers stood relatively to the living population, and how the respective seasons of the year appear to influence the rates of birth and death.

No. 4.—ANNUAL RATES PER THOUSAND.

	Summer. (March.)	Autumn. (June.)	Winter. (Sept.)	Spring. (Dec.)
BIRTH RATE.				
1857	39·89	47·47	40·51	40·44
1858	38·81	46·22	43·75	36·72
1859	47·24	42·36	42·90	39·26
1860	42·23	43·59	43·14	38·71
Mean	41·92	49·91	42·58	38·78
1861	34·09	45·34	..	..
DEATH RATE.				
1857	25·69	20·39	21·33	29·90
1858	33·55	29·36	21·66	35·79
1859	28·86	23·19	20·13	29·45
1860	28·23	41·16	37·48	24·27
Mean	29·08	28·52	25·15	29·85
1861	21·49	22·09	..	..

RATES OF EACH YEAR.

	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Difference.
1857	41·95	24·32	17·63
1858	41·38	30·08	11·30
1859	42·94	25·39	17·55
1860	41·95	32·61	9·34
Mean	42·05	28·10	13·95

The maximum birth-rate in any one quarter was 47·47 per thousand; the minimum 36·72. The highest rate of mortality in any quarter was 41·16 per thousand; the lowest 20·39.

The season most favourable to births is the autumn; spring the least favourable. Spring is also the most *fatal* of the seasons; winter the least fatal.

Judging from the means of the four complete years comprised in our system of registration, the average birth-rate in the city is 42 per thousand; the average mortality 28 per thousand.

No. 5.—DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES IN THE AUTUMN QUARTER.

	Under 5.	5—20.	20—60.	60, &c.
1857	106	11	131	27
1858	202	23	148	28
1859	147	24	126	23
1860	252	47	167	107
1861	124	23	127	38

Compared with the autumn immediately preceding, the mortality of the present season is lower at each of the four periods of life. The deaths of infants and of persons between the ages of 20 and 60 are fewer than in any previous quarter except one.

No. 6.—DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES IN THE AUTUMN QUARTER.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total deaths	275	401	320	573	312
Epidemic	29	62	66	181	51
Nervous system	41	67	55	80	59
Lungs	40	93	41	94	67
Circulation	14	9	11	18	12
Digestive organs	44	51	49	45	32
Violence	17	27	24	22	13
All other causes	90	92	74	133	77

In the autumn of last year epidemic diseases carried off 181 persons; in the autumn of this year they have been fatal in only fifty-one instances.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WEST MAITLAND.

Tuesday.

MR. BURNS was elected for the Hunter by a majority of 21.

The following shows the result of the polling:—

	Burns.	Vindin.
Largs	36	34
Bishopsbridge	36	6
Lochinvar	49	58
Black Creek	62	24
West Maitland	116	156
	299	278

Steady rain has commenced.

GOULBURN.

Tuesday evening.

The escorts have arrived from Braidwood and Kiandra with the following amounts of gold:—

Braidwood, 1250 ozs. 7 dwts. 4 grs.

Kiandra, 293 ozs. 12 dwts. 18 grs.

Weather cloudy and threatening rain.

MELBOURNE.

uesday evening.

Ministerial successes continue with but few checks. At all the country nominations, yesterday, the Ministerial candidates obtained shows of hands.

The list of members now stands thus. Ministerial, 25; Opposition, 5; Neutral, 1.

The railway riots are over, and the majority of workmen resume operations.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Tuesday evening.

ARRIVED.—Monday night, Wonga Wonga, from Sydney.

SAILED.—Oscar, for Adelaide.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday evening.

Mr. M'Kinlay to-day met the various persons who applied to the Government to go on the Burke Expedition. He seems fully determined to carry out the affair in a way to reflect credit on those who suggested his appointment.

The members who tried to carry the motion for a committee to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Justice Boothby endeavoured to-day to move the adjournment of the House to a future day, in order that the Government might advise his Excellency to dissolve the House of Assembly.

The motion was lost by a majority of two.

The flour market is dull and remains at former quotations.

No arrivals.

LAMBING FLAT.

THE Government have received intelligence that another rioter has been arrested.

A reward of £100 has been offered for the apprehension of Messrs. Spicer and Cameron.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MAJOR WENTWORTH.—The remains of the late Major D'Arcy Wentworth were conveyed yesterday morning to their final resting place in the family vault at Parramatta. Although personally unknown to the majority of the residents of New South Wales (the deceased having spent the greater portion of his life in the sister colony of Tasmania), the funeral was largely attended, the *cortege* including, in addition to the relatives and intimate friends of the family, many old and highly respected colonists, as for instance the venerable Dr. Bland, the Messrs. Johnston, of Annandale, Mr. Richard Hill, Mr. James Byrnes, and others whose names our reporter did not ascertain. The mourners and friends assembled at the Sydney Railway Station (whither the remains had previously been conveyed) shortly after eleven o'clock, and having reached Parramatta by a special train, the procession (strengthened by a large accession of the townsfolk) was formed and proceeded to the cemetery. Arrived at the place of interment, the funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. King, and the coffin was then committed to the tomb. It is worthy of remark that although in Sydney it was raining hard throughout the greater part of the day, the obsequies were not interrupted by any inconvenience of the kind, the weather in Parramatta having been tolerably fine up to a late hour in the afternoon. The deceased Major Wentworth, we may state, was a younger brother of the Hon. W. C. Wentworth, now President of the Legislative Council.

THE REV. DR. M'KAY.—A meeting of the friends of the Rev. Dr. M'Kay has been called for this afternoon, at three o'clock, in the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, to consider the getting up of a testimonial to him, on the eve of his departure for Europe.

LECTURE.—Weather permitting, Mr. John Rae is to deliver a lecture this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in connection with the Darlinghurst Mutual Improvement Association. Subject: "English Literature."

ART UNION OF GLASGOW.—Mr. J. L. Sherriff, honorary secretary in Sydney to this society, has just received the prizes allotted to members resident in Sydney, at the drawing in December last. These consist of a beautiful oil painting "An Evening in Greece," by Herring, purchased by the Society at a cost of £40, and won by Mr. James Gray, of Sydney; of a statuette, "Pandora," exquisitely chiselled, won by Mr. Henry Prince, of Sydney; and a set of six photographs, for Mr. John Fairfax. The oil painting has very considerable merit, and is a fine specimen of careful artistic colouring. The drawing for the prizes at this art union takes place annually in December, consequently those who are desirous of subscribing to it for the present year must send in names at the very latest before the departure of the September mail, though to prevent the possibility of mistake the subscription should be given in prior to the departure of this mail. In addition to the prizes drawn for, each subscriber is entitled to a copy of a beautiful line engraving on steel, that for the present year being "Many happy returns of the day," after the painting by Frith.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Tuesday.
SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise and a special jury of twelve.

HUNT V. LOVE.

The trial of this case again lasted all day, without terminating.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

HOFFNUNG V. JAHN.

The trial of this case, also, lasted all day, without being closed.

NOTICE TO JURORS.—No jurors summoned for "the Jury" Court will be required to attend to-day except such as already empannelled to try the case of Hunt v. Love.

INSOLVENCY COURT.
TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of John Hanks, an adjourned examination; postponed until Saturday.

In the estate of Patrick M'Mahon, a certificate meeting. Mr. Ellis appeared on behalf of insolvent. His Honor stated that the 7th Victoria, No. 19, sec. 17, made it incumbent upon him, before granting, suspending, or refusing any insolvent's certificate, to enquire into the matter, and to have regard to the conduct of the insolvent as well before as after the insolvency, and every certificate, when granted, contains a declaration under the hand of the Chief Commissioner, that, in so far as appears to, or is known by him, the insolvent has in all things conformed himself to the provisions and requirements of the Acts, and has not been guilty of any offence or misconduct, by reason of which the granting of the certificate can lawfully be refused or suspended. In the present case all the proceedings had been had before his Honor's predecessor in office, and he himself therefore knew nothing of the conduct of the insolvent, either before or after the insolvency. He should, therefore, request the official assignee in the estate to furnish him, on an early day, with a report in writing, stating what the insolvent's conduct had been as regards his dealings, his liabilities returned and proved, and his assets returned and realised, and such other matters as may appear to the official assignee to be directly connected with the history. And, in preparing his report, the assignee will have special regard to the provisions of the 5 Vict. No. 17, sections 63, 73, and 95, and 7 Vict. No 19, sections 16, 17, and 18, respecting the allowance, suspending, or refusing certificates. His Honor then adjourned the hearing of the application until that report shall have been submitted to him, and he shall have read the proceedings in the matter, of which due notice will be given in the newspapers.

The like order was made in regard to the applications of Perceval Sydney Francis Stephen, William F. Plant, junior, Henry Elmes Campbell, Thomas Nicholson, Archibald Rodgers, James Stewart Rodgers, Henry Smith, Robert Nugent, and Joseph Dhanis.

The application of Frederick Arthur Wilson was struck from the list, no appearance being made.

In the application of Camille Valenti, it appeared that he had been convicted of fraudulent insolvency, and received sentence of three years imprisonment. Insolvent stated that his innocence had been established, and that he was discharged from prison upon the recommendation of Judge Dickinson after he had served eighteen months of his sentence. His Honor stated that he was by no means satisfied with that allegation, but that he would enquire into the facts, and obtain from the official assignee a like report as in the preceding cases, and that it would require very special circumstances to induce him to grant a certificate to any person who had been convicted of fraudulent insolvency in the very matter.

In Wilson's estate a meeting was held for proof of Cameron's claim. The trial of the action, in which the official assignee is plaintiff, and Mr. Cameron defendant, in which defendant pleads, as a set-off, the demand which he now seeks to prove as a debt, has not yet taken place, but has been set down for trial on the 9th instant. The meeting was, therefore, further postponed until a verdict has been had.

SURRENDERS.

John Purkis, of Sydney, auctioneer. Liabilities, £1253 6s. 1d. Assets—value of personal property, £150; outstanding debts, £115 18s. 4d. Total, £265 18s. 4d. Deficit, £987 7s. 9d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Edwin Clintchly Williams, of Deniliquin. Liabilities, £394 9s. 11d. Assets—value of real property, £20; personal property, 22: total, £42. Deficit, £352 9s. 11d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday 7.—James Cook, special, 10. Adam Howitt, postponed, third, 10. Samuel Cowan, second, half-past 10. Garland and Bingham, adjourned examination, half-past 10. Archibald Lamont, special, for proof of debts, 3. Eaton and Co., special, for proof of debts, quarter-past 11.

Thursday 8.—Hogarth and Erichsen, special, 10. William Lynn, adjourned examination, 10. William Ellis, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10. Michael M'Mahon, adjourned examination, 11.

Friday 9.—Tertius T. Rider, adjourned single, 10. John FM'Culloch, first, half-past 11. Arthur H. Macarthur, adjourned examination, 12. Campbell J. Pegus, second, 2. George Bosward, postponed single, 2. Peter Coleman, adjourned single, 2.

Saturday 10.—John E. Dargin, adjourned second, 10.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Ronald, Hogg, Cullen, Oatley, and Farrell.

Ten drunkards were fined 10s. each and four others 20s. each, with the usual alternative.

James Keating, found guilty of having wilfully broke a square of glass in the window of George Rogers, of Paddington, was ordered to pay 4s. 6d., the value of the glass, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Edward Malony and Mary Ann M'Cannon, found guilty of indecent conduct in Woolloomooloo-street, at eleven o'clock last night, were each ordered to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

John Griffiths, a rogue and vagabond, was sent to gaol for a month.

Mary Ann Dennis was brought before the Bench at the instance of John Thomas Dennis, her husband, as a person of unsound mind. He deposed that some weeks since she lost a ring, which seems to have affected her mind; she does not drink—is not violent—has not attempted or threatened to injure any one, but she might; she destroys her clothes and other property. Ordered to give sureties to be of good behaviour for three months, or in default thereof to be imprisoned seven days.

Gabriel Waldon, of Burwood, was brought before the Court by constable Ibbotson, who apprehended him on a warrant, in which he is charged with having, on the 1st August, at Burwood, violently assaulted Robert Slapp, of that place, publican. The complainant deposed that on the day named he found two pigs trespassing on his land, and when driving them, with the intention of impounding them, and before he reached the road, defendant, his next neighbour, called the pigs and they went towards him; asked if they were his pigs, to which he replied "what's that to you, you——wretch?" and challenged him to fight; almost at the same instant he jumped over the fence, ran up, and struck witness a blow with his fist on the head, knocking him down; believes that they struggled upon the ground, but being "unsensed" by the force of the blow and the fall, he could not undertake exactly to describe what further took place; he afterwards found himself at home, but whether he walked or was carried he cannot say; his eye is injured, but whether by a blow, or by the attempt to force a finger or a thumb into it, cannot say; is unable to see with it; spat blood for hours after he was assaulted; is under the care of Dr. Hogg; did not strike, nor offer to strike, defendant; if he raised his hands at all he did it merely in an attempt to ward off defendant's blows. Shadrach Amor and John Lambert substantially corroborated Slapp's evidence. Thomas Hogg, a retired medical officer in the late H. E. I. C. S., deposed that on the 2nd instant, he was called upon to attend prosecuter, whom he found suffering from the effects of an assault, particularly about the left eye, which was considerably swollen and inflamed, and on the upper lip found a longitudinal wound which is now sloughing; has been unable, by reason of the inflammation and swelling, to ascertain what (if any) exists upon the globe of the eye; the injury may be the combined effect of a blow and of an attempt to thrust a finger or thumb into the eye; cannot at present say whether the sight will be affected. Mr. Roberts submitted that this is a case for the consideration of a higher court. Mr. Michael, for defendant, called witnesses to show that it was no assault, but a stand-up fight between the parties, but they fell below the mark. Their worships committed defendant for trial at the District Court of Quarter Sessions, admitting him to bail for his appearance.

John Baptist, of Surry Hills, pleaded guilty to two informations by Edward Bell, city engineer, in which he was charged with having, contrary to law, erected two houses in Foveaux-street, in the city of Sydney, without carrying parapet walls through the roofs thereof, and entered into a bond to remove the nuisance within two months.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.
SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Special Juries of Twelve.—Hunt v. Love, part heard; Myers v. Wright, Berry v. Graham and another.

BANCO COURT.—Hoffnung v. Jahn, part heard; Brown and another v. Lavett; Church and others v. Pritchard; Macdonald v. The Mayor and others; Sempill v. Beatson; M'Kay v. Learmont.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at eleven o'clock, motions and petitions.—Russell v. Bradridge, minutes to be spoken to; Morris v. Ebsworth, part heard; Bowden v. Shakeshaft, further directions and costs; Roberts v. Nixon, hearing.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.
CAUSE LIST.

2577 Moffatt v. Michael	3032 Doyle and another v. King
3016 Rice v. Wilson	2613 Mortimer v. Bryen
3019 Michael v. Beahan	3041 A'Beckett v. Linden
3025 Holdsworth v. Cutolo	3046 Spence v. Elliott and another
3027 Doyle v. Farrell	3052 Enderby v. Applewhaite
3028 M'Menemy v. Brenan	3054 Baker v. Sorrenson
3029 Same v. Morgan	3055 Tighe v. Rogers
3031 Shan v. Turner	3059 Tighe v. Bowen
3033 Blakey v. Palmer	3072 Pacey v. Solomon
3036 Rutter v. Morris	3076 Clegg v. Kimber
2080 South v. Duff	3082 Cochran v. Schofield
2696 Gilligan v. Galvin	3083 Cracknell v. Sutton
2786 Lindsay v. Humphrey	3095 Josephson v. Cohen
2793 Murphy v. Dean	3152 Redenga v. Blackmore.
2901 Simmons v. Milford and another	
2096 M'Pherson v. Cargo	

THE DISTURBANCES AT BURRANGONG.

On the 30th of last month a person, of the name of Greig, consulted Mr. Cowper, and subsequently Mr. Robertson, with the view to the presentation to the Governor of a petition from the residents at Burrangong. The petition which he submitted to the Ministers was as follows:—

(COPY.)

To his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, &c., &c., &c.

The humble Petition of the Storekeepers, Tradesmen, and Inhabitants of Burrangong,

SHEWETH,—That your petitioners, being deeply impressed with the grievances under which they, in common with the whole of the mining interest of the colony, labour, approach your Excellency, as representative of the Crown, for the purpose of bringing these grievances more immediately before your notice. Trusting that your Excellency will use your influence in endeavouring to allay the annoyances and excitement which they have been the means of causing to the mining interest in general.

That your petitioners allude particularly to the great and continual influx of Chinese into the colony, who are spreading themselves over this and the other gold-fields, the baneful effects and injurious consequences of which are felt throughout the mining districts in particular, in social, industrial, and moral points, which fact was brought before Mr. Cowper, the Colonial Secretary, in person, when at this place, at which time also a memorial to this effect, signed by three thousand five hundred persons, and forwarded to Parliament through the resident Commissioner, of which no notice has been taken; that the Government pledged themselves at that time, through Mr. Cowper, as an officer and member of the Government, to devise such measures as would remedy the existing evil.

That your petitioners have awaited patiently for the fulfilment of these promises in vain—that no steps have as yet been taken by the Government to redeem those pledges or remedy the grievance—that the presence of the Mongolian race amongst us is a growing evil, and becoming every day more objectionable—tending as it does to create an ill-feeling between the two races to such an extent that unless immediate and decisive steps be taken by the Government to remove this great and intolerable evil, nothing but a strong force will keep the mining districts in order, which course would be attended with a great and unnecessary expense and generally objectionable.

That your petitioners therefore, as a last resource, appeal to the representative of their Sovereign, and they trust that your Excellency will cause such measures to be taken as may be deemed necessary to carry out the prayer of your petitioners, and prevent the further encroachment of the Chinese on the gold-fields, and otherwise cause such Legislative enactments to be passed as will prohibit the further influx of the Chinese into the colony.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

The request of Mr. Greig to be allowed to present the petition to his Excellency was consented to, it appearing that the petitioners, unlike those represented by Messrs. Torpy and Baker, had avoided identifying themselves with the rioters by statements either in the petition or in accompanying documents. It was accordingly arranged that Mr. Greig should be introduced to the Governor by the Secretary for Lands on the Thursday following. At the hour fixed for presenting the petition to his Excellency, the Secretary for Lands received the following letter from Mr. Greig:—

Sydney, 1st August, 1861.

Honorable Sir,—Through some unaccountable omission a portion of the documents connected with the petition were left behind at Burrangong. The omission was not discovered till last evening, when I at once telegraphed to have them sent on; as in consequence of this I may not be in receipt of them for a few days, may I request that the presentation of the petition be deferred until Tuesday next. Expressing my regret that such a mistake should have occurred,

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. GREG.

The Honorable John Robertson.

Upon the receipt of the above, Mr. Robertson directed the subjoined reply to be sent:

Department of Lands,
(No. 700.) Sydney, 1st August, 1861.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of this morning, representing that a portion of the documents connected with the petition from Burrangong was left behind, and requesting, in consequence of this, that the presentation of the petition may be deferred until Tuesday next, I am directed by the Secretary for Lands to inform you that his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief will have no objection to receive you on Tuesday morning next, at half-past eleven o'clock, for the purpose of enabling you to present the petition, of which a copy was submitted by you to the Colonial Secretary; but if it is intended that the additional documents referred to are also to be presented to his Excellency, I am to state that it will be necessary that copies thereof should be previously forwarded to the Governor's Private Secretary, or to Mr. Secretary Robertson.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

This letter was replied to by Mr. Greig—who, it appears, thought it desirable to treat Mr. Robertson's communication as that of the Governor—as follows:—

Railway Hotel, Sydney, 6th August, 1861.

Sir,—In reference to your note dated August 2, stating that his Excellency the Governor would grant me the honour of an interview at half-past eleven to-day, I beg most respectfully to intimate that, his Excellency having thought proper to reject one petition, respectfully worded, and numerously signed by a large number of my fellow-colonists at Burrangong, I think it my duty to decline presenting the petition entrusted to me, because my instructions were not to act independently of, but to co-operate with, those who were deputed to present the petition of the miners of Burrangong.

I trust your Excellency will not consider me insensible of the honour of an interview, or that my refusal to present the petition springs from any want of courtesy, for I am merely fulfilling my instructions.

I am, your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. GREIG.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Greig has declined to present the petition which he, a week ago, requested the opportunity of presenting to his Excellency. It should be remembered that, irrespective of the fact that the reasons for the Governor's refusal to see Messrs. Torpy and Baker were stated in Mr. Greig's first interview with Messrs. Cowper and Robertson to have been their objectionable connexion with the rioters,—it was well known to every person in Sydney on the 1st instant that the Governor had given that refusal.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Phaeton, Harness, Spring Cart, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcart, Harness, Spring Carts, &c.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Books, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Library Maps, Violin, Cottages in Egan-street and Prospect-street, Newtown.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Beers.

MESSRS. I. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Fruit Trees, Plants, Flowering Shrubs; at the Liverpool-street Saw Mills, at 2 o'clock, Timber, Doors, Sashes, Turnery, Wooden Houses.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Hosiery, Slops, Rugs, Carpets, Flowers, Millinery, Ornaments.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Kent Hops, Candles; at half-past 11 o'clock, Sugars; at 12 o'clock, Congou Teas.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fernence House and Grounds, Walker-street, St. Leonards.

MESSRS. PAYTEN AND DAY.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Eleme Raisins, Patna Rice.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Boots, Watches, Firearms, &c.

SIR JOHN YOUNG HOTEL.—Last evening a complimentary dinner was given, at the Sir John Young Hotel, William-street, Woolloomooloo, to Mr. J. Hourigan, who recently built and opened that handsome and commodious establishment. About seventy gentlemen were present on the occasion. Alderman Spence presided, and several other of the municipal representatives attended. An excellent collation was provided and placed upon the table in admirable style—creditable alike to the good taste and liberality of the committee, whilst it displayed the superior capabilities of the hostelry in providing good cheer, whether edible or potable. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were drank, and due honour done to the worth and integrity of the spirited proprietor. Instrumental and vocal music added to the hearty conviviality of the evening, and the party separated shortly before the advent of the "small hours."

QUEENSLAND.—Two members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, Mr. Alexander M'Arthur, formerly representative of Newtown, and Mr. George Wigram Allen, son of Mr. George Allen of Toxteth Park, arrived in Brisbane by the Yarra, and were present in the Speaker's gallery on Thursday evening.—*Queensland Guardian* of Saturday.

GLEN QUINN.—Writing on the 28th ultimo, our correspondent says:—The weather here is unpleasant and gloomy, with indications of more rain. The river is gradually falling, but not yet crossable. Drays are making very slow progress, and there is but little stock of any kind on the road just now, owing principally to the state of the weather and the rise in the Namoi. News up here, there is none to relate. Numbers are travelling in search of employment, but, generally speaking, they are not of the right sort.

ARTIFICIAL GUANO.—We have been informed that a chemist of some celebrity proposes to introduce an artificial guano, which from its fertilising properties is likely to supersede the ordinary guano, and to fall more within the reach of persons with limited means. It is asserted that in every trial it has shown itself equal to the very best Peruvian in forcing, and superior in permanence of effect. We trust that the arrangements will soon be completed for the manufacture of so useful a commodity, and we venture to predict the public will not be slow to testing its properties.—*Communicated.*

RIFLE PRIZE SHOOTING.—The Tasmanian Volunteers had finished a series of matches with the rifle, which are thus noticed by the *Launceston Examiner* of 27th ultimo: The cadets of the Volunteer corps concluded their firing on the 25th. Corporal Kirman, of the Buckingham Rifles, won the first, and cadet Greig, of the 1st Rifles, the second prize of the third class; sergeant M'Lean, City Guards, won the first, and sergeant Pitt the second of the second-class prizes; cadet Harris, 1st Tasmanian Rifles, won the first-class prize. A request has been made to Lady Young to present the prizes.

POULTRY SHOW.

THE annual exhibition of the Syney Poultry Association commenced yesterday at the Temperance Hall. The progressive improvement which is observable in these yearly displays proves the extending interest which is felt in the breeding of fancy poultry, attributable in a great measure to the competition excited by this Association. The number of specimens is rather larger than at last year's exhibition; they would have been much more numerous had there been pens for the accommodation of all the specimens for which entrances were made. The departure from the colony of Sir William Denison and of Sir Daniel and Lady Cooper, who were regular and large exhibitors, has been a loss to the Association; it has also suffered through the retirement from the list of exhibitors of Mr. Vickers Moyse. In the place of these, however, there are several new exhibitors; amongst whom we may mention the Rev. G. Vidal, of Mulgoa; Mr. W. M. H. Gibbons; and Mr. G. Turner, of West Maitland. There has been a large addition this year to the number of classes and also of prizes; the latter, which range from ten shillings to £3, are no less than a hundred and ten in number. The great feature of the Exhibition is the collection of cochin chinas; some of these are splendid fowls, the brown and partridge-feathered, belonging to Mr. Arthur, being perhaps the most admired; the Spanish and the dorkings, too, are extremely fine birds. Several of the specimens are remarkable rather for their rarity than for their beauty; they serve, however, to give completeness to the exhibition. We may particularise as very curious the frizzly and the rumpless fowls, now exhibited for the first time. A number of very fine ducks are exhibited, the white Aylesburys imported by Messrs. Holroyd and Row, being considered the best. The game birds are well represented, having been subdivided this year into a number of classes. Of rabbits there are some very fine specimens, but the collection is small. Amongst the numerous other interesting specimens we may notice some pheasants and an Australian land rail, exhibited by Mr. W. Hardy. Notwithstanding the extremely unpropitious weather a considerable number of visitors were present yesterday. The show will continue open to-day and to-morrow, and those who wish to see a collection of fine poultry should take the opportunity of visiting it. A very complete catalogue of the specimens is published. The judges for the prizes are Mr. Duncan Maitland, Mr. Walter Bradley, and Mr. Vickers Moyse. We subjoin a list of the prizes awarded:—

POULTRY.

Class 1.—Spanish, 1st prize, Mr. Jas. Carroll, Sydney; 2nd and 3rd prizes, Mr. J. de V. Lamb, Glenrock.
Class 2.—Spanish Cocks, 1st prize, Mr. Jas. Carroll; 2nd prize, Mr. J. de V. Lamb, Glenrock.
Class 3.—Dorking (coloured), 1st prize, Mr. A. T. Holroyd; 2nd prize, Mr. J. Row, Sydney; 3rd prize, Mr. G. Turner, West Maitland.
Class 4.—Dorking (white), 1st prize, not awarded; 2nd prize, Mr. J. Row.
Class 5.—Dorking cocks (coloured and white), 1st prize, Mr. G. Turner; 2nd prize withheld.
Class 6.—Cochin China (cinnamon and buff), 1st prize, Mr. F. Arthur, North Shore; 2nd prize, Mr. E. Arthur.
Class 7.—Cochin China (brown and partridge feathered), 1st prize, Mr. F. Arthur; 2nd prize, Rev. G. Vidal, Mulgoa.
Class 8.—Cochin China (white), 1st prize, Mr. J. H. Maddocks, Waverley; 2nd prize, Mr. E. Arthur.
Class 9.—Cochin China cocks (coloured and white), 1st prize, Mr. F. W. Hill, Sydney; 2nd prize, Mr. F. Arthur.
Class 10.—Brahma Pootra, prizes withheld.
Class 11.—Polish fowls (black, with white crests), 1st prize, Mr. I. K. Cleeve, Bungaribee.
Class 12.—Polish fowls (golden spangled), 1st prize, Mr. W. M. H. Gibbons, Haslem Creek; 2nd prize, Mr. F. W. Hill, Sydney.
Class 13.—Polish fowls (silver spangled). No entrances.
Class 14.—Polish fowls, of any other variety, 1st and 2nd prizes, Mr. A. T. Holroyd.
Class 15.—Golden pencilled Hamburgh. Prize withheld.
Class 16.—Golden spangled Hamburgh, 1st prize, Mr. J. Pickrell, Newtown; 2nd prize, Mr. G. Rowley, Newtown.
Class 17.—Silver-pencilled Hamburgh, 1st prize, Mr. A. T. Holroyd; 2nd prize, Mr. J. Windred, Camden.
Class 18.—Silver-spangled Hamburgh, 1st prize, Mr. A. T. Holroyd.
Class 19.—British game fowls (white and piles), 1st prize, Mr. E. Terry, Potts' Point.
Class 20.—British game fowl (black breasted and other reds), 1st prize, Mr. L. Samuel; 2nd prize, Mr. W. M. H. Gibbons.
Class 21.—British game fowl (black and brassy winged, except greys), 1st prize, Mr. L. Samuel.
Class 22.—British game fowl (duck wings and other greys and blues), 1st prize, M. E. Terry; 2nd prize, Mr. M. Dawson.
Class 23.—Other game fowl, including jungle, 1st prize, Mr. L. Samuel; 2nd prize, Mr. J. de V. Lamb.
Class 24.—Game cocks, prize £1, Mr. E. Terry.
Class 25.—Game cocks (other than British), prize £1, Mr. A. G. M'Lean, Sydney.
Class 26.—Malay, 1st prize, Mr. M. Dawson, Sydney.
Class 27.—For any other distinct breed, 1st prize, Mr. I. K. Cleeve.
Class 28.—Bantams (gold-laced). No entrances.
Class 29.—Bantams (silver-laced). No entrances.
Class 30.—Bantams (any other variety), 1st prize, Mr. A. T. Holroyd; 2nd prize, Messrs. H. and C. Lamb, Balmain.
Class 31.—Geese (white), 1st and 2nd prizes, Mr. A. T. Holroyd.
Class 32.—Geese (grey and mottled), 1st prize, Messrs. Row and Holroyd, Sydney; 2nd prize, Mr. A. T. Holroyd.
Class 33.—Ducks (white Aylesbury), 1st prize, Messrs. Row and Holroyd; 2nd prize, Mr. A. T. Holroyd.
Class 34.—Ducks (Rouen), 1st prize, Mr. A. T. Holroyd; 2nd prize, Mr. J. Row.
Class 35.—Ducks (black East Indian), 1st and 2nd prizes, Mr. A. T. Holroyd.
Class 36.—Ducks (Muscovy), 1st prize, Mr. J. Carroll; 2nd prize, Mr. J. B. Verdau.
Class 37.—Turkeys, 2nd prize, Mr. A. T. Holroyd.

PIGEONS.

Class 1.—Pouters or croppers, 1st prize, Mr. J. R. Baker, South Head Road; 2nd prize, Mr. T. W. Crawley, Sydney.
Class 2.—Carriers, 1st and 2nd prizes, Mr. J. S. Gordon, Surry Hills.
Class 3.—Dragons, 1st prize withheld; 2nd prize, Mr. T. Baker, South Head Road.
Class 4.—Almond Tumblers, 1st prize, Mr. W. Beattie, Sydney; 2nd prize, Mr. W. Kinsela, Sydney.
Class 5.—Motiled Tumblers, 1st prize, Mr. W. Beattie; 2nd prize, Mr. W. Kinsela.
Class 6.—Baldheads, 1st prize, Mr. J. H. North, Sydney; 2nd prize, Mr. J. S. Gordon.
Class 7.—Beards, 1st and 2nd prizes, Mr. J. H. North.
Class 8.—Jacobins, 1st prize, Mr. T. W. Crawley; 2nd prize, Mr. J. de V. Lamb.
Class 9.—Barbs, no entrances.
Class 10.—Fantails, 1st prize, Mr. A. T. Holroyd; 2nd prize, Mr. W. Crane, Sydney.
Class 11.—Trumpeters, 1st prize, Mr. H. G. Henfrey, Sydney.
Class 12.—Owls, no entrances.
Class 13.—Nuns, ditto.
Class 14.—Turbits, ditto.
Class 15.—Runts, ditto.
Class 16.—Any other new or distinct variety, prize withheld.

RABBITS.

For the Rabbit with the greatest length of ear, 1st prize, £1, Mr. J. Combes, jun., Paddington.
For the best Black and White, and for the best Tortoiseshell, no entrances.
For the Heaviest, prize £1, Mr. J. Combes, jun.

EXTRA STOCK.

English Pheasants.—Highly commended, Mr. W. Hardy, Sydney.
White-necked Chinese Pheasants;—Ditto ditto.
English Blackbird.—Ditto ditto.
English Thrush.—Ditto ditto.
Australian Land Rail (not in competition).—Ditto.
The Society's prize of £5, for the best collection of not less than five varieties of Poultry, exhibited by any one person, was awarded to Mr. A. T. Holroyd.

BALL AT THE MASONIC HALL.—The annual ball of the Australian Quadrille Assembly came off last evening in the new Masonic Hall. Despite the rather unfavourable nature of the weather (which no doubt militated against the attendance) it proved a decided success, all the arrangements having been carried out with due care, and with special regard to the comfort of those who patronised the celebration. The company began to assemble shortly before 9 o'clock, and soon afterwards dancing commenced to the strains of an efficient band, which had been retained for the evening. Under the influence of sweet and appropriate music, the cares of business were speedily forgotten; Terpsichore and Orpheus asserted their full dominion; waltz followed polka, and polka succeeded schottische with unabated animation till midnight, when a temporary lull occurred for purposes of refreshment,—the supper, by the way, being by no means the least noticeable feature in the general success which characterised the affair. Supper disposed of, the merry dance was resumed with fresh vigour, and continued with great spirit till the small hours of morning warned the delighted votaries that it was time to part. The duties of M.C. were discharged by a thoroughly efficient member of the Assembly (we mean, of course, the Quadrille Assembly), while the duty of providore was equally well performed by host Bradford, under whose superintendence nothing was omitted which could conduce to the happiness of the party.

PASSING FALSE COIN.—Some three weeks ago a servant girl, who had been making some purchases in the town, and had in doing so received two sovereigns and about twenty shillings in silver, which she was carrying together in her pocket, called in the evening at Biddy Copper's fruit stall. Whilst there two men came to the stall, and one of them asked for a shilling's worth of oranges, offered what appeared to be a sovereign, and seemed to be in a bustle about getting the change. Biddy had not the change, and her other customer volunteering to supply the deficiency, gave 20s., and received the supposed sovereign in return. She put it in her pocket without observing it particularly. There it lay until last Saturday, when she offered it in payment for some articles bought at Mr. Lee's, and then she ascertained that it was a counterfeit. It was, in fact, a gilt coin, of light weight, bearing her Majesty's bust on the obverse and the figure of a woman on the reverse, with the words "Keep your temper." The men who called at the fruit-stall resembled in appearance two men who were charged shortly afterwards with picking pockets, the charge being proved against one of them.—*Maitland Mercury.*

THE LATE MURDER AT LITTLE CREEK.—ANOTHER ATROCITY.

WRITING on the 3rd instant from Merriwa, a correspondent says:—"I am sorry to inform you that the black fellow, Harry, who murdered Mrs. Mills, of Little Creek, between Hall's Creek and this town, is still at large, and there is good reason for supposing that it is he who committed an outrage upon a young female named Williams, at two o'clock last Thursday afternoon, at or near the foot of the M'Donald Gap, of the Liverpool Range, on the north side, only about twenty-eight or thirty miles from the scene of the horrid butcheries of Mills' family. The poor girl is only about fifteen years of age. Her mother's second husband is named Murray, and he is a shepherd, in the employ either of Mr. Weaver or Mr. Blaxland. Last Thursday she was sent by her stepfather to look after his flock of sheep for the afternoon, while he stayed at home. The black fellow seeing the poor girl alone, rushed upon her, and committed the capital offence. As soon as she escaped from the grasp of the foul fiend, she ran home to her mother, leaving the flock in the bush, and related to her the shocking tidings which the afflicted parent found to be but too true. Murray went out to the bush, and remained there with the sheep; and it was only last night that the fact was reported to the authorities. Early this morning, Mr. J. B. Bettington, J.P., with a number of his men, Mr. White, of the Fitzroy Hotel, and the constables Potts and Munro, started in pursuit of this miscreant, whose life is a pollution to the earth. About nine o'clock on the morning after murdering Mrs. Mills, Harry called at the Mountain sheep station hut, kept by a Chinaman, and asked the way to the next station, for the purpose, no doubt, of avoiding it. Mrs. Mills' little girl was trotting at his feet. He was not seen again till last Thursday, when he committed the outrage on the poor girl Williams. She says Harry was barefooted, and wore a new cabbage-tree hat without a ribbon on it. This hat corresponds with one stolen from a hut of Messrs. Marlay and Hutchings, at the south side of the range, on Friday, after the murder of Mrs. Mills. So it seems that he has robbed two huts since the murder. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the poor child he stole away from Mills' hut after murdering her mother. It may, perhaps, be wondered why, despite so many efforts to capture him, the wretch is still at large. But those who know Liverpool Range say that now, when water can be had everywhere, anyone who can live on water, opossums, native cats, bears, &c., could live there for years, in spite of 500 men. A subscription list, which lies at the Merriwa Inn, to aid the reward for Harry's apprehension, contains the amount of £72 10s, and more will soon be added. It is hoped that the Government will immediately offer a reward, for it is feared he will do more damage yet, if not caught soon. Mr. Weaver will start from this place to-morrow morning, and will join his brother at the scene of this last act of Black Harry's. These gentlemen will have with them a blackfellow who is a good tracker, and also several people who know the locality. This is of the utmost importance to ensure success. The gentlemen now out, as well as the Messrs. Weaver, will remain on the range for eight or ten days, watching at night and searching in the day time for the villain. And no doubt they will be aided by the people of the district over and at the base of the range. I saw Mills' little boy about an hour after he was found when left for dead by Harry. The poor boy was then asleep. The shepherd who discovered him was present also. After partially recovering from the effects of the blow, the poor child had walked about thirty yards from the fire where the blackfellow assaulted him; but finding his sight gone and his strength nearly so, he sat down again. The shepherd asked him where the blackfellow was; he replied, "I do not know, nor do I know where I am either." He was carried home, and after having a little tea and rice related what the blackfellow did to himself; but the poor child had no idea that the murdered corpse of his mother lay on a stretcher beside him, and that his little sister was in the clutches of the murderer. The tomahawk lay on the floor of the hut, completely besmeared with blood, as if it had been steeped, handle and all, in a bucket. On examining the head of the murdered woman, one thing struck me as somewhat remarkable, i.e., that the wound was larger than the head of the tomahawk. This probably arose from contraction of the parts after death; but it might also have arisen partly from the peculiar way in which the blacks use their tomahawks, in striking with a slanting blow. Harry is of light colour for a black, about twenty-six years of age, dresses very smartly, shaves, speaks good English, and is supposed to have been in the native police. I hope that all conjectures will speedily be set at rest by the wretch falling into the hands of justice.

DISASTROUS FLOOD.—The other day we published a report from our correspondent, of the flood in the Namoi. From the letter of the *Maitland Mercury's* correspondent, dated 29th ultimo, we glean some further particulars. He says:—For the last five weeks we have had scarcely two days without rain. On Tuesday, the 28th, it commenced to rain in torrents, and continued without intermission for about forty-five hours. On Thursday about mid-day the river commenced to rise, and at seven o'clock, p.m., it was level with the banks, and before ten o'clock it had commenced to run into Maitland-street. At eleven o'clock it had increased two feet, and on Friday the whole town was inundated, and in some places to the depth of four or five feet. From about nine o'clock on Friday the work of destruction had commenced, every house flooded and deserted; tents had been erected on the high ground, about three quarters of a mile south of the township. The courthouse had been thrown open to the inhabitants, and between thirty and forty people had taken refuge there, but several had not considered it safe, and preferred going to where the tents had been erected. To describe the floods it would be a moral impossibility, and it is easier to imagine. Never has there been such destruction on the Namoi. You will be surprised when I tell you that ducks, geese, and I may say every other description of animals have been drowned in the centre of the township. The loss in the township is nothing less of £1000, but I am happy to say that no lives have been lost. It is estimated that the river had been forty-five feet high at least. It is to be hoped that there are no lives lost down the river. To-day (Monday), the river has fallen about ten feet. Some of the inhabitants are returning to their houses.

THE MOA NOT WHOLLY EXTINCT.—About three weeks ago, while Mr. Brunner, chief surveyor of the province, and Mr. Mailing, of the survey department, accompanied by a native, were engaged in surveying on the ranges between the Riwaka and Takaha valleys, they observed one morning, on going to their work, the footprints of what appeared to be a large bird, whose tracks they followed for a short distance, but lost them at length among rocks and scrub. The size of the footprints, which were well defined wherever the ground was soft, was fourteen inches in length, with a spread of eleven inches at the points of the three toes. The footprints were about thirty inches apart. On examining the bones of the foot of a moa, in the museum, we find the toe to measure, without integuments, eight inches and a-half, and these evidently form part of a skeleton of a very large bird; the length of the impression of the toe of the bird in question was ten inches. The native who was in company with Messrs. Brunner and Maling was utterly at a loss to conjecture what bird could have made such a foot print, as he had never seen anything of the kind before. On a subsequent morning similar marks were again seen, and, as a proof that they had been made during the night, it was observed that some of them covered the foot prints of those the party made the preceding evening. The size of these footprints, and the great stride of the supposed bird, has led to the belief that a solitary moa may yet be in existence. The district is full of limestone caves of the same character as those in which such a quantity of moa bones were found about two years ago in the neighbouring district of Aorere. We believe it is the intention of the Government to take steps to ascertain the character of this gigantic bird, whether moa or not, which keeps watch in these solitudes, and the search cannot but possess great interest for all students of natural history.—*Nelson Examiner.*

NEW POST OFFICES.—Post-offices were established at each of the following places on the 1st instant:—Blanford, between Scone and Murrurundi; Wallsend, near Waratah; Piney Range, between Ten Mile Creek and Urana; Limekilns, near Peel; Currabubula, near Goonoo Goonoo; Colo, near Lower Portland. The residents at or about each of the above mentioned places are recommended to cause all their letters and newspapers to be superscribed with the name of the new post-office, so that they may be forwarded to such office for delivery without delay.

REGISTERED LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES, TRANSMITTED THROUGH THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Letters addressed to the United States, intended to be registered and transmitted via the United Kingdom, must bear in addition to the registration fee of one shilling, postage according to the following scale:—Not exceeding half ounce, 1s. 6d.; exceeding half ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, 2s. 10d.; and so on, increasing at the rate of 2s. 10d. for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

THE OPERA.—The success of Mr. Lyster's *corps operatique* last night was incontestable, and it may be judged definitively by this one performance. The opera chosen for the opening of the season is one of the best throughout the range of the English lyric drama. "Maritana" is too well known to the musical public of this city to require any lengthened description. Founded on the drama of "Don Cæsar de Bazan," it of course possesses incidents in every way adapted for musical composition, and of these Mr. Wallace availed himself to the utmost, both vocally and instrumentally; indeed the instrumentation of the opera is elaborate in the extreme, and it was well delivered by the orchestra, under the conductorship of Mr. A. Reiff. The primo soprano, Madame Escott, as Maritana, charmed the audience by her singing. Her voice is very pleasing, with much fluency and delicacy of execution, and remarkable clearness. She is not an artist of to-day, but one practised in all the requirements of the operatic stage. In her acting every point was made the best of, and, what is always a pleasure to witness, she seemed thoroughly at ease in her performance. It is unnecessary to go over scene by scene of the opera, but we may notice, specially, Madame Escott's rendering of "The Harp in the Air;" and the *allegretto* of the duet "Of Fairy Wand had I the Power," in the first act, as being very beautiful. The plaintive ballad, "Scenes that are Brightest," was another soft and expressive *morceau*, and most deservedly applauded by the audience, while the *finale* gave ample scope for testing the flexibility of her voice. Another important feature in this company is the possession of a good tenor—not an artificial or throat voice—but a *soft* tenor, and such is Mr. Squire's. "There is a flower that bloometh" was beautifully given, as was also "Let me like a soldier fall." Throughout the *role*, Mr. Squires proved himself an accomplished musician. The part of Lazarillo was very well sustained by Miss Georgia Hodson, and she sang the andante "Alas, those chimes so softly stealing," with pathos and correct intonation—her voice is rather a mezzo-soprano than contralto in the strict sense of the term, and is, perhaps, better suited to the music of this part. Mr. Frank Trevor, as the King of Spain, acted well. Mr. Farquharson is too well-known in the part of Don Jose to need comment—though suffering from indisposition he sang with his accustomed *abandon*. The dashing aria "Oh, my courage," was energetically delivered and loudly *encored*. Mrs. Ada King as the Marchioness, and Mr. Kitts as Captain of the Guard, acquitted themselves well, and though but minor parts, to render the whole complete they require ability and precision. The chorus, though not numerous, is sufficiently powerful and well divided, which is a most important feature, and one hitherto too little regarded. An excellent opportunity of judging its capability is afforded in the concerted piece at the end of the second act, "What mystery," which is one of the composer's happiest and most ingenious efforts, the disposition of the characters and the arrangement of the chorus being particularly effective, both in a dramatic and musical point of view. What, however, could not fail to strike the audience is the completeness of the company, vastly superior in this respect to any that have preceded it. From the prima donna to the chorister all is unique, and it is not, therefore, surprising that over and over again the large audience gave repeated and unmistakeable manifestations of delight on every available occasion, from the rise to the fall of the curtain, the opera terminating amid a *furore*; and it is almost needless to say, the principal *artistes* were called before the curtain at the end of each act. Maritana was succeeded by a very pretty ballet, entitled, "La Maja de Sevilla," in which Messieurs Chambers, Schmidt, and Mademoiselle Therese appeared, who may be considered perfect in the Terpsichorean art, and were supported by an efficient *corps de ballet.* Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather—and it was very inclement,—the house was well filled in every part, thus testifying the desire of the public to patronise sterling talent, when judiciously managed, as in the present case. The arrangements for the comfort of the audience appear to be well carried out, under the supervision of Mr. Lloyd. The season is announced to last four weeks only; those, therefore, who are desirous of seeing the opera produced with that completeness for which the English opera houses are so celebrated, will have but a brief period to do so; nor is it possible that many repetitions can occur, as the list of composers announced for representation will leave but a second night to each.

DEATH UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—An inquest on the body of a man named W[illegible]am Lithaby, aged thirty-seven years, who, as sta[illegible] [illegible]y issue of yesterday, died from the effects of [illegible]n Saturday night, was held at the Observe[illegible] [illegible], George-street North, yesterday. It appeared from the evidence of a man named John Willing, late first officer of the brig Wanderer, recently wrecked in Bass' Straits, that the deceased was a seaman on board that vessel, and was exposed to the inclemency of the weather and without food for several days, after the wreck of the vessel. The crew were at length rescued and taken to Launceston in the Pilot schooner, from which place they went to Hobart Town, and thence to Sydney by the Tasmania steamer, arriving here about a fortnight ago. From the evidence of others it appeared that about eighteen months ago, the deceased being then a seaman on board the Missie, brig, a block fell from aloft on his head, and caused an indent in the roof of his skull. After this he had occasionally a peculiarity of manner which led his shipmates to believe that his mind was affected. He was religiously inclined, always observing the Sabbath when in a position so to do, and read religious books; but sometimes threw them aside with the expression that they would do him no good, as he was lost. He had also been heard to say "What a terrible thing it is to be lost." On his arrival in Sydney, he went with two or three of his shipmates to lodge at a boarding-house in Lower George-street, kept by a Mrs. Atkinson. During the first week or so after his arrival in Sydney he appeared quiet, and acted as though he were perfectly sane. On Sunday, 28th July, he went on board the ship White Star, lying at the Circular Quay, and heard the Rev. J. B. M'Cure preach; and it was remarked by one of his shipmates that he was weeping during the service; he said afterwards that he felt at home in listening to the sermon; on the same evening he went to the Odd Fellows' Hall, and again heard the Rev. Mr. M'Cure; on the Tuesday following he had an interview with Mr. M'Cure, who endeavoured to comfort him, and at his request presented him with a Bible, promising at the same time to call again; he did not however call again; and the rev. gentleman made enquiries about him, and on hearing of his state of mind spent the whole of last Friday afternoon in looking for him in the Domain, as he was informed that his usual resort was the Domain; he did not find him; but requested a friend to find him if possible; this friend found him in the course of the evening, and made an engagement with him to see Mr. M'Cure on Saturday; this engagement he (the deceased) did not keep; on Friday he said to a friend of his, named Stewart, "If you had any charity you would take an axe and chop my head off;" he also took a knife and felt its edge, saying that he intended to make away with himself; but the knife was taken from him, and the deed of self-destruction thus, for the time, prevented; in the evening he appeared more cheerful, but after retiring to bed he awoke with screams, with a wild appearance about his eyes, and jumped out of bed; he was secured by his shipmates and lashed to the bed; in the morning he was more calm and was released; in the course of the morning he was seen by his shipmates going towards the Domain, and, on observing them tried to avoid them; in the evening he returned to tea, and ate heartily, but shortly afterwards was heard by Stewart to cry out, "Have mercy upon me;" Stewart went out and looked for him, but not finding him, went in again. The cry was soon afterwards repeated and on going out the second time the deceased was seen by Mrs. Atkinson's daughter lying on a platform on the second story of a large store at the back occupied by Mr. Nicholson. Some of the parties ran away to find a constable and others tried to get the key of the store, but that was not on the premises. At that juncture a young man, the son of Mrs. Atkinson, came in and saw the deceased climbing up the chain till he reached the platform of the fourth story, and in a few seconds afterwards a noise as of some one choking was heard. In another moment he fell to the ground with such violence that his skull was fractured and portions of his brain protruded. Dr. Eichler was sent for and promptly attended, but the desperate nature of the injury precluded the possibility of a recovery, and the injured man expired soon afterwards. The deceased's necktie was found tied tightly round his neck, and torn; and on looking at the chain the next morning the other piece was found attached to the chain near the highest point to which the deceased was seen to climb. Dr. Eichler made a *post mortem* examination of the body after death, and found immediately under the indent in the skull (caused by a block falling on it, as previously stated) the brain softened, and several large spots of blood. Dr. Eichler was of opinion that this injury would render the deceased very sensitive to excitement of any kind; and the jury were satisfied that it sufficiently accounted for the partial aberrations of intellect which the deceased occasionally displayed. The unfortunate man was a native of Ilfracombe, and had shipped in the ship Constantine, for the purpose, as he had been heard to express it, of going home to see his friends before his death. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from injuries received by a fall while attempting to commit suicide when suffering from temporary insanity."

THE LATE FLOOD AT TAMWORTH.—Saturday's *Examiner* says:—In our last we stated that the river at the hour of our going to press was bank high, and that information had been received of danger to men employed in surveying land at Wollomoul. On the 27th, the weather cleared up, and has continued fine till the present, with the exception of a few showers on the day named. The rumour as to the danger of the men at Wollomoul was somewhat exaggerated, although the facts were correct. It appears that the party went to bed perfectly safe on the night of the flood, and were awoke by the sound of water rushing through their tent. It was very dark, and they took to the nearest tree, suspending above them a tarpaulin, and remained there until the water subsided. The surveying instruments belonging to Mr. Flide, as well as the cooking utensils, dray, tent, tarpaulin, &c., were swept away; some of them have been recovered, and portions of others, but the loss is nevertheless considerable. The destruction to property on Neminga and Calala Flats is very considerable, consisting principally of fencing, and of damage to the huts and furniture. In many cases the whole of the fencing has been carried away, and in others so damaged as to necessitate re-fencing. One person, we are told, has lost in this way between £200 and £300 worth. At Nundle the Peel did not overflow its banks, which will account for the sudden fall of the river at Tamworth. At Nundle, generally, a larger quantity of rain falls than at Tamworth, and this it was which gave rise to fears of another overflow on yesterday week, although the river had somewhat subsided. The body of Mrs. Schink has been found by Mr. Judd, a farmer residing in Tamworth. It was picked up in Goonoo Goonoo Creek, on the morning of 2nd instant. An inquest took place immediately thereafter, on view of the remains, when a verdict of "Accidentally drowned" was returned.

PUDDLEDOCK, JULY 25.—The correspondent of the *Armidale Express* writes:—The Chinese on these diggings have been ordered off, but have not obeyed. Cornish Jack and party continue still to sink shaft after shaft on Cameron's Swamp, and although they find the water troublesome they don't seem in the least disheartened, feeling confident that they will eventually find payable gold—in short, no party yet came to Puddledock who have shown so much perseverance and determination to develop resources; and it is to be hoped that their efforts will be successful. Yesterday I saw a digger from Cameron's Creek, who stated that the miners there had done very little work as yet, with the exception of making sluice boxes, cutting races, and building huts. They are sanguine of success, provided a constant supply of water could be procured. That the water could be brought in from some of the adjacent high grounds there is no doubt. A friend of mine, fully competent to judge, examined the district and reported favourably. All that is required is to take the proper levels and dig the races, and if the prospects are as good as represented the diggings should turn out first-rate. I am in receipt of a letter from Oban, and had also a call yesterday from an Oban digger. The prospecting party are doing well, some of their paddocks yielding as high as 16 or 17 ounces. The work is in the main creek. A great number of claims are taken up, but very little ground tested as yet, as it requires both time and money to get into the work. Cutting the tail races is very heavy work, while pumps, wheels, &c., are indispensable. In fact, any person going there with the intention of working requires to be well supplied with "chips."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.
Tuesday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	259	13	2
Gin	102	8	10
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	1	8	9
Whisky	37	8	7
Rum	555	7	0
Wine	186	11	4
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	10	8	4
Tobacco and snuff	693	8	0
Cigars	99	15	0
Tea	54	14	6
Sugar, unrefined	500	0	0
Opium	45	0	0
Pilotage	14	15	4
Total	£2558	13	10

There has been very little business doing to-day, and the sales by auction have been unimportant.

The mail steamer Salsette was due at King George's Sound yesterday. There is, therefore, a probability of her being heard of in the course of the day, by way of Adelaide.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. will offer by auction to-morrow (this day), the cargo of Manila sugars ex Anna Digna; and also the balance of the cargo of congou teas ex Shakspere.

From South Australia we have papers to the 31st July. The *Register* of that date says:—

Flour shows no alteration, and rates are still about £13 to £13 10s.

Wheat has again been sold at 5s 7d at the Port for delivery to-day, but buyers generally are holding off; in town, the millers are giving 5s 4d to 5s 5d for loads.

MELBOURNE STOCK MARKET.
[DALMAHOY CAMPBELL AND CO.]

FAT CATTLE.—A large supply this week, but, the demand being good, the market was cleared out at fully last week's prices. Quotations: Prime bullocks, £8 to £10 (the latter price for extra weights); good fair ditto, £6 to £7; second quality, £4 10s to £5 10s; inferior, from £2; cows in proportion.

Fat Sheep.—The supply about equal to the demand, consisting wholly of drafts from north of the Murray, the general condition of which, this season, is inferior to that of the flocks from our western district, consequently the prices realised for the former are not so high, and quotations, when the market is wholly supplied with stock from that quarter, are on a lower scale. The best wethers brought from 15s 9d to 17s—these prices being obtained by us for a draft from Mr. Chaves, Morago station, on the Edward River; second quality ditto, from 14s to 14s 6d; inferior ditto, 12s 6d. No ewes in.

Store Cattle.—We have sold 660 head, to be delivered on the Darling River, consisting of 380 bullocks and 280 speyed cows, all over two years old, at £2 17s 6d for the former, and £2 5s for the latter.

Melbourne, August 2.

[W. E. AND A. S. KING.]

The cattle market has been fully supplied with cattle of good and prime quality, which went off freely at late quotations. Inferior lots were almost unsaleable at below store prices. They fully expect to see prime quality maintain their present rates for a month or so. Monday: We sold from Clyde Bank, Gipps Land, 204 bullocks, good quality, £5 to £8 5s, average £6 6s 7d; M'Coll's, from Gipps Land, sold, 45 bullocks—fair at £2 2s 6d, average £5 1s, 4 cows at £5 and 6 ditto at £4 2s 6d; Mr. Lang's cattle, from the Murrumbidgee, sold 112 bullocks—inferior £3 15s to £6 10s, average £4 4s, 118 cows at £2 10s to £5 10s, average £3 1s. Tuesday: We sold, from Lindenow, Gipps Land, 38 bullocks—good and light at £4 15s to £6 10s, average £5 7s 1d; Mr. Ricketson's lot of cattle sold—60 bullocks, fair to good, at £4 to £4 15s, average, £4 3s 7d; 68 cows, inferior, at £3 to £4 5s, average £3 7s; Mr. DeLittle's, from the Westward, sold 47 bullocks, good, at £5 10s to £7 15s, average £6 7s; 42 cows, at £3 15s to £6 12s 6d, average, £5 5s 11d. Wednesday—We sold from the Ridge, Gipps Land, 80 bullocks, prime and heavy, £5 15s to £10 5s, average, £7 8s 5d; 11 cows, ditto, £5 5s to £7, average, £6 4s 1d. Mr. Milner's cattle, from Colac, sold—92 bullocks, prime, £4 15s to £7 10s, average, £6 4s 10d; 27 cows, £4 to £5, average, £4 8s 10d. Calves.—This market has been fully supplied. We sold 33 head at 30s to 40s, average, 33s 10d. Sheep.—The sheep market has been over supplied, and lower rates had to be taken. Best quality brought 16s to 16s 6d.

ADELAIDE STOCK REPORT.
[DEAN, LAUGHTON, AND CO.]

FAT CATTLE.—This market has been more dull during the past fortnight than for some time back, and the cattle have not been equal in quality to former supplies. We have sold at Nairne and Adelaide, 108 head inferior to middling cattle, from Mr. Kirby's run, at an average of £5 6s; at Willaston and Adelaide, fifty-five head inferior cattle, from Mr. Sutton's, at an average of £4 12s 6d. Quotations:—Best bullocks, £6 10s to £9 10s; inferior to good bullocks, £3 to £6; prime cows, £6 10s to £8 10s; inferior to good cows, £3 to £6.

Fat Sheep.—Trade is exceedingly dull, and less business is now doing than ever we remember. Best wethers realise 17s to 18s; second wethers realise 15s to 16s; inferior wethers realise 13s.

Fat lambs, of good quality, sell at 10s to 12s.

Horses.—A superior mob of colts, from Mr. Glen's run, averaged at auction about £16.

Store Cattle.—More enquiry is being made for this stock than has been the case for some time past.

Store Sheep.—Young ewes for delivery after shearing are enquired for, and are worth 12s; wethers are now worth 12s to 13s.

Stations.—First-class stations are very saleable at a full value.

Adelaide, Thursday, July 25.

MIDDLE ISLAND.
To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I wish when the spring advances to proceed to one of the ports in the northern part of Middle Island, and then, in company with a friend, taking our knapsacks and guns, travel round the island, with a view to eventually settling there, if I find an eligible site. Will some of your readers give me, through your columns, some information on the following points:—Which is the best map of this island—what is the route—and are there any serious impediments on it? Will provisions require carrying for long stages? Is there any game? If so, what is it? Are there any deep and wide rivers? I am an old traveller, and can put up with the road in most weathers, but of this island I am quite in ignorance, and do not know the name of a single book that can give me any reliable information. Your insertion of this will much oblige,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 6th August, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Construction of a Timber Viaduct on the Great Southern Railway, between Liverpool and Campbelltown; Supply of Coal for Railway purposes; Construction of Pitt-street Tramway	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 13th August.
Erection of Court and Watch House, Wentworth; Erection of Court and Watch House, Uralla; Erection of additions, Berrima Gaol; Erection of Watch House, Hexham; Fencing Cemetery at Tamworth	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 20th August.
Construction of a Bridge over the Wollundry Lagoon, at Wagga Wagga; Erection of Court-house and Telegraph Station, Morpeth; Repairs to Court-house, Berrima	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 27th August.
Erection of Watch-house, Sofala; Erection of Gaol, and additions to Court-house, Cooma; Erection of Court and Watch-house, Molong; Erection of Watch-house, Tambaroora; Erection of Court-house, Mudgee	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 3rd September.

W. M. ARNOLD.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

ASSURANCE BRANCH.

Extracts from Tables and Specimens of Bonus Additions.

TABLE A.—PREMIUMS payable annually throughout life for £100 to be paid at death.

Age	Premium	Age	Premium	Age	Premium	Age	Premium	Age	Premium
20	£1 17 5	30	£2 8 2	40	£3 4 5	50	£4 9 10	60	£7 1 4

BONUS added to each £100 assured at age 40.

Office.	After Five Years.	After Seven Years.	After Ten Years.
The Australian Mutual	£9 7 0	£13 1 9	£35 10 7
A British Mutual	Nil.	11 7 6	16 16 6
,, Proprietary	Nil.	Nil.	11 13 4

TABLE B.—PREMIUMS payable for a limited number of years for £100 to be paid at death.

Annual Premium.				
No.	5	10	15	20
Age	27	41	34	45
Amount	£7 15 8	£5 17 5	£3 14 4	£4 1 2
Bonus addition after 5 years	£41 6 10	£20 17 4	£15 2 10	£11 12 10

TABLE J.—Premiums payable till death, or up to the age of 55 or 60, for £100, to be paid at death, or on attaining such age.

Annual premium payable from age 40 till death or age 55 } £6 14s. 3d.
Bonus addition after five years, £26 5s. 3d.
Annual premium payable from age 43 till death or age 55 } £8 11s. 10d.
Bonus addition after five years, £33 2s. 8d.

The rates for every other branch of life assurance will be found to be equally favourable.

Annual premiums may be paid by half-yearly or quarterly instalments.

N.B.—The general conditions under which policies are granted by this COLONIAL INSTITUTION will bear favourable comparison with those of any other office.

☞ Members may dispose of their BONUS ADDITIONS to the office for their value in cash. This varies according to age, from about *one-third* to about *two-thirds* of the addition, or even more.

*** Assurance policies, and the bonuses accruing thereto, of this *Society, and of it only*, are protected in favour of the families of the assured by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, on the following scale:—

After a duration of—
Two years, £200 of assurance | Seven years, £1000 ditto
Five years, £500 ditto | Ten years, £2000 ditto.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the agents in New South Wales, and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, May 31.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY of LONDON—Capital £5,000,000.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

First-class.—Stone and brick dwellings, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent.

Second-class.—Stone and brick stores, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent.

An advance of 15 per cent. on above rates for retail trades.

Country risks 25 per cent. advance on above rates of premium.

THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents, 10, O'Connell-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital .... £250,000.
DIRECTORS:—
RICHARD JONES, Esq., CHAIRMAN
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
S. D. GORDON, Esq.
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £10 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £17,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past four years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., Chairman.
JAMES E. EBSWORTH, Esq.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.
JAMES HENDERSON, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
JOHN B. WATT, Esq.
AUDITORS:
A. Foss, Esq., and A. M'Arthur, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. S. Deloitte.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.
AGENTS IN NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.:
Messrs. Bingle and Son.

A table of the rates of premium may be obtained on application at the Office.

Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required. By order of the Board,

ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st May, 1861.

THE WATERLOO LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Sydney Agency of this Company will in future be conducted by M. BAYLEY, Circular Quay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., C.B. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,213,600
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

CONFECTIONERY.—W. J. CATES, wholesale manufacturing Confectioner, 436, George-street, near the Royal Hotel. A large assortment of all kinds constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The premiums received in this department in 1859, amounted to £127,415.

The Directors invite attention to the following advantages afforded by the Company to persons taking out Policies on the lives of themselves and others:—

PREMIUMS on plans adapted to the various wants of the public, INCLUDING AMONG OTHERS THE HALF-PREMIUM SYSTEM PECULIAR TO THIS COMPANY.

BONUSES declared and guaranteed when the Policy is applied for.

NO LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP the Bonuses not being contingent upon profits.

The Bonuses, after ten annual payments, may be applied to a future reduction of premiums.

SURRENDER of Policies favourably dealt with.

THIRTY DAYS allowed for the RENEWAL of Policies.

CLAIMS payable in three months after proof of DEATH, but, if wished, freely discounted in ordinary cases.

ANNUITIES, present and deferred, at liberal rates.

ENDOWMENTS of Children and Adults; the rates of Premium are on a moderate scale.

REVERSIONARY AND CONTINGENT Interests purchased on equitable terms.

Prospectuses, with detailed rates for Fire and Life Insurance, &c., on application to

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary,
Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Dentist, continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH from one to a complete set (mastication and articulation guaranteed), at the following charges:—

	s.	d.
A single tooth, from	10	0
Teeth stopped	5	0
Teeth extracted	2	6

☞ Observe the Address—330, George-street, ten doors south of Hunter-street. Private entrance over Mr. Jones', jeweller.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, Medicine Cases, Books on Homœopathy, &c., are sold by JOHN BELL, Homœopathic Chemist, as cheap as by any person in Sydney. Purchasers have the further advantage of getting genuine and fresh medicines. Mr. Bell's medicines are recommended by the Homœopathic physicians, Dr. Bellamy and Dr. Meymott, whose prescriptions Mr. Bell has dispensed since his establishment in Sydney in 1856.

JOHN BELL (late Bell and Huntley), Sydney Homœopathic Pharmacy, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

TEETH.—Messrs. ESKELL and CO., Surgeon Dentists, 9, Hunter-street, continue to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon their new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—
A single tooth from 10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement, 5s.
Toothache cured in an instant with odontalgic essence; price, 2s. 6d.

WINDSOR.—Mr. ESKELL will be in attendance, WEDNESDAY, 7th August.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERCY and CO., Consulting Surgeons, 259, Elizabeth-street, author of "Marriage, Why so often Unhappy," price 1s.; and other medical works. May be consulted from 9 till 12, and from 5 till 8 in the evening.

HOOPING COUGH.—The best known remedy may be had at DOLE'S, Glebe Post Office Dispensary.

COUGHS and COLDS.—The following valuable preparations at reduced prices.
Powell's balsam of aniseed, Locock's wafers
Keating's celebrated cough lozenges, in boxes and tins
Simco's essence of linseed, American cherry pectoral
Shepherd's and Stolberg's cough and voice lozenges
Black currant, ipecacuanha, and gelatine lozenges
Larmer's aromatic mixture
W. LARMER, importer of drugs, 313, George-street.

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL of CARAGHEEN will be found to give instant relief, and prove a speedy and certain cure in all cases. This agreeable and efficacious medicine has now been in use for many years, and is universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy for any of the above distressing complaints. One dose will be found sufficient to check the most violent fit of coughing.

Prepared solely by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Central Police Office.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—CAUTION.—Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER, instead of the cork, as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of COUNTERFEITS of the most pernicious quality has lately been sent from France to Australia, India, and the colonies, under their names. A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London. The genuine article is sold by respectable chemists and perfumers.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Debility, Emaciation, Consumption.—All suffering from the first two, and threatened with the last disease, should immediately avail themselves of these bracing, renovating, and restorative Pills—they expel the morbid cause of disease, and restore again health and vigour. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

DRUGS.—JOHN WATSON begs to inform the Medical Profession and the public that he has just received, per Japanese, the following:—Blancard's Iodide of iron pills, hypophos. ferri, hypophos. quinia, hypophos ferric quinine, ext. belladon, tonic cups and goblets, Rowland's odonto, kalydor, &c., &c. 593, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

BILLIARD TABLES.—One of Thurston's best make, for Sale by the undersigned. W. DEAN and CO., Pitt and O'Connell streets.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE, large size, WANTED, to purchase. A. JOSEPH, pawnbroker, King-street, next to gunmaker's.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO JOINERS' WORKS, AND TIMBER YARD, Wholesale and Retail.—W. FAIRFAX begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has recommenced the above business in the immediate neighbourhood of his late Steam Mills at the bottom of Dowling-street.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO STEAM SAW MILLS.—On SALE—
Cedar, deal, and Oregon boards and scantling
Prepared floor boards and weatherboards
Moulding, architraves, and skirting
Hobart Town palings, laths, and shingles
Turnery of all descriptions.
R. NOTT, manager.

500 000 FEET AMERICAN PINE, Cedar, Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Mouldings, Laths, Battens, Ash Oars, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

200,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood of every description. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

500 BARRELS best Plaster of Paris and Portland Cement. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

210,000 HOBART TOWN Palings and Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

MOREWOOD'S PATENT GALVANISED TINNED IRON.—The undersigned beg to inform merchants and shippers that, owing to improvements lately made in their machinery, they are now enabled to supply Morewood and Rogers' Patent Galvanised Tinned Iron of a superior quality to any that has heretofore been produced, and are also enabled to turn out the following extra sizes, which have so long been wanted in the market, but have not hitherto been procurable:—
Flat sheets ....72 x 30 x 28G
Corrugated ditto............26G 7 & 8 feet long.

Many imitations of their manufacture being in the market, each sheet will in future bear their trade mark of a lion, in addition to the words Morewood and Rogers' Patent Galvanised Tinned Iron, as hitherto.

MOREWOOD and CO., Dowgate Dock, London; and Lion Works, Birmingham.
Trade Mark: "Best (LION) Best."
Galvanised Iron in "Anchor," and "Star," brands as usual.

BAR IRON.—For SALE, an invoice of 60 tons best crown, assorted, to suit the trade. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

MARINE VILLAS, four, five, nine, and twelve rooms, with gardens and grounds, for SALE or to be LET. JULES JOUBERT, 289, George-street.

FOR LEASE or SALE, the STEAM FLOUR MILL at West Maitland, lately the property of J. E. Pearce, Esq., which contains three pair of stones, smutter, separator, patent and other drying machines, lathe, corn cracking machine, elevators, creepers, &c., &c., two boilers, and eighteen-horse power engine. There is about three acres of land attached, on which are erected a good dwelling-house, with garden, men's huts, pig-sties, &c. The mill and dwelling-house have been lately roofed with galvanised iron. To any one desiring to embark in the business, the present offers an opportunity of obtaining a good property, and established business, in the most important and rising town in the colony. The terms can be arranged so as to allow a large portion of the purchase-money to remain on mortgage, at a fair rate of interest. For further particulars apply to SOLOMON, VINDIN, and CO., West Maitland; or to THOMAS CADELL, auctioneer, stock, and land agent, West Maitland.

FOR SALE, at the Retreat, Bringelly, 12 miles from Liverpool, Two Hundred HEIFERS (chiefly 2 and 3 years old), very quiet and well bred; many of them within a month of calving. Also, one hundred broken-in dairy COWS, ditto ditto; likewise ten BULLS. The choice of either lots will be sold, in numbers, to suit buyers. Terms, and all particulars, can be ascertained on the estate from the proprietor, DAVID BELL. July 25.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, an excellent Family RESIDENCE, having every comfort for a large and respectable family, beautifully situated near the church at St. Leonard's. Fine garden and pleasure grounds attached. For full particulars apply to T. W. BOWDEN, 423 George-street.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS.—FOR PRIVATE SALE, a first-class family residence, with grounds beautifully situated, about half-a-mile from the city. For particulars apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

STATIONS FOR SALE.—All the valuable Sheep and Cattle Stations, belonging to the estate of the late James Walker, Esq., of Wallerowang, and situated in the Bligh and Liverpool Plains districts, together with about 13,000 head of cattle, of the well-known WR conjoined brand. For full particulars apply to Mr. CHARLES SIDEY, at Wallerowang, Bowenfels.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, just landed ex Minerva, from Port Stephens,—
Bacon, a prime lot, corn-fed
Cheese, lard, and honey
Cedar boards, first-class.
LOTZE and LARNACH, Lower George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Pair Carriage Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Thomas Cadell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of chesnut geldings, accustomed to run together, thoroughly stanch, and are parted with on account of the owner no longer requiring them.

Shoalhaven Horses.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Ross to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
10 well-bred young horses, just arrived from Shoalhaven. Amongst them are some capital hackneys, and two good harness horses; they are in capital condition, and mostly greys and bays in colour.
Now on view.

Horse, Phaeton, and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
In one lot or separately,
A powerful chesnut horse, excellent in all kinds of harness
A roomy cab phaeton, to carry six; and
Set of harness.

WEDNESDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO.'S sale by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, will comprise
10 young horses from Shoalhaven
A chesnut gig horse
2 saddle horses
30 other horses. Also,
Cab phaeton and harness
Double break
Spring-cart
Harness, and sundries.

☞ Preliminary Notice.
Strong and Healthy Plants and Shrubs from Mr. John Baptist's Celebrated Gardens.
☞ Early Next Week.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. John Baptist, to sell by auction, early next week,
A large and valuable collection of potted plants, shrubs, fruit trees, &c.
Terms, cash.

Horses, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 handsome bright bay cob, very quiet to ride, suitable for town use
2 excellent gig horses, subject to trial
4 good sound young mares, broken-in to saddle and harness
5 good stock horses, with saddles and bridles
1 child's pony, very quiet, no vice
3 cart horses, each subject to trial
Horse, dray, and harness, complete
Horse, spring-cart, and harness
Horse, dogcart, and harness, complete
Drays, spring-carts, harness, &c.
N.B.—No half-crowns charged for entering horses, &c., for sale at this Repository.

By order of John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee.
In the Insolvent Estate of George Margeson, late of Dubbo, Storekeeper.

MR. J. E. SERISIER has received instructions to sell by auction, at Dubbo, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at 12 o'clock,
Margeson's stores, Macquarie-street, weather-boarded and shingled, consisting of shop and three back rooms, a good well, an out-building, substantially erected, containing 4 rooms and a cellar, a good garden—the allotment being half an acre, well paled and fenced in.
Also, the adjoining half-acre allotment at the back, fronting Brisbane-street, all fenced in, with a neat shingled cottage, with four rooms.
The above property offers a good investment for letting, or a young beginner, the Stores being centrally situate, and for several years commanding a good trade.
Terms at sale.

MESSRS. DAVIS and CARR will sell, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 10th, the following unredeemed pledges, pledged with Mr. Davis,
1860.
December 18th, 5 pictures; 20th, silver watch No. 915; 24th, ring, 2½ yards cloth; 28th, coat.
1861.
January 9th, silver hunting watch No. 137, chain, 7 handkerchiefs; 11th, sundries in case; 14th, silver watch No. 17059; 18th, silver watch No. 5438; 19th, silver hunting watch No. 1359; 22nd, knife, fork, and spoon, in case, silver watch No. 9373 13291; 24th, case extracting instruments; 28th, silver watch No. 56219, coat, ring.
February 9th, quilt and mantle; 28th, 2 coats.
March 5th, ring; 9th, silver watch No. 222; silver watch, No. 5951, 8 yards merino; 20th, gold watch No. 1755; 22nd, gold ring.
April 4th, silk dress length and quilt; 6th, chest drawers; 15th, silver watch No. 36437, and ring; 23rd, bracelet, brooch, and pair earrings; 27th, silver watch No. 3134 and chain.

Three Houses in Cumberland-street, near St. Philip's New Church and Schoolhouse, being Nos. 201, 203, and 205, and one House in the rear of No. 205.
For Positive Sale.

On FRIDAY, 16th of August.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions from Mr. Thomas Dunn to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of August, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his property in Cumberland-street, comprising four houses on a very large block of land having 83 feet 2 inches frontage to that street, near to its intersection with Church-hill, and described in the grant—All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement sixteen perches, situated in the city of Sydney, parish of St. Phillip, county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, bounded on the east by Cumberland-street, commencing at the north-east angle of lot number three, section sixty-five, being a line bearing north six degrees thirty minutes east sixty-five links; on the north by a line bearing west two degrees thirty minutes north forty-five links; then by a line west six degrees thirty minutes north eighty-seven links; on the west by a line bearing south six degrees west seventy-four links; and on the south by a line bearing east five degrees north fifty links and a quarter of a link; then by a line bearing south eight degrees thirty minutes east forty-six links; then by a line bearing east twenty-five degrees north twenty-seven links; then by a line bearing east thirty-five degrees north twenty-three links; and then by a line bearing east twenty degrees north, thirty-two links to the point of commencement. Also,
All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the city of Sydney, parish of St. Philip, county of Cumberland, and colony aforesaid, bounded on the east by Cumberland-street, commencing at the north-east corner of lot No. 3 (Thomas Dann's), being a line bearing north six degrees thirty minutes east sixty-one links; on the north by a line bearing west six degrees north ninety-nine links; on the west by a line bearing south eight degrees west sixty-three links; and on the south by a line bearing east six degrees thirty minutes south fifty-five links and one half link; and then by a line bearing east two degrees thirty minutes south forty-five links to the point of commencement.
Two houses, Nos. 201 and 203, are built of colonial hardwood, weatherboarded, and bricknogged, each containing three rooms, with verandah in front, and one tenanted by Messrs. Rae and Hennessy.
The house, No. 205, is built of stone, and is on the south side of Nos. 201 and 203, being nearer to Church-hill, with sufficient room for the erection of another house on the south side of it. At the rear of this house is another cottage, also built of stone, with entrance from Cumberland-street.
☞ This property is now in the market for absolute sale, on very easy terms, particulars of which may be had on applying to the auctioneer.
Title, highly satisfactory.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. H. W. Johnstone.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by J. P. M'Kenzie, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 8th of August, at 11 o'clock,
All the official assignee's interest in the remaining assets of the estate.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, at Joseph's Pawn Office, No. 4, King-street (three doors west of George-street), next to the gunmaker's, on TUESDAY, August 13th, at 10 o'clock,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with A. Joseph, 257, Pitt-street:—
1860.
March—22nd, brooch, 2 studs, ring and seal; 28th, gold albert, pair earrings, 2 studs and pencil
April—14th, gold seal and ring; 27th, 4 spoons and ring
July—4th, gold ring, gold chain; 18th, gold chain; 23rd, 2 books 2 rings and 2 shawls; 27th, gold ring
August—2nd, 5 gold rings, locket and brooch; 22nd, box clothing and silk dress; 22nd, silver watch 8405 and gold albert
September—12th, 2 gold rings; 13th, gold watch 57581; 22nd, 2 quilts; 24th, pipe and card case
October—1st, silver watch and gold chain; 6th, silver knife and fork; 9th, nugget gold, 5 dwts.; 10th, silver watch 3266 and guard; 11th, gold chain; 12th, gold watch 1500; 23rd, coat and two vests; 30th, 2 gold bracelets
November—3rd, silver watch 1824, gold albert and ring; 10th, gold watch 31948, and gold albert; 12th, box of clothing; 15th, broken gold watch 21751, silver gilt watch 3436; 16th, 2 gold chains and charms; 24th, pair silver buckles.
December—15th, gold ring; 22nd, gold watch 13116, and gold chain; 24th, gold locket; 27th, gold ring; 31st, silver watch 6333, and gold albert.
1861.
January—5th, pistol in case, gold watch 2138, and gold chain, silver watch 847, gold ring, silver watch 106835; 8th, 3 gold rings, 2 remnants cloth; 9th, silver watch 9014; 10th, gold watch 62603, and gold albert, gold chain, silver watch; 11th, coat; 15th, gold pin; 16th, silver watch 53, and gold albert, gold ring; 18th, 5 silver spoons; 21st, 16 pieces, 3 pairs trousers; 22nd, dress, gold ring; 25th, coat, vest, and trousers; 28th, 7 pieces; 29th, gold ring, gold chain.
February—5th, silver watch 2858, silver watch 24658; 9th, gold chain.
March—2nd, 3 vests, coat; 6th, pair earrings and gold ring; 9th, gold brooch; 11th, 2 gold pins, 7 pieces, trousers and dress piece, gold watch 27430; 14th, revolver in case, coat, gold ring; 16th, picture, silver watch and guard 6847, gold ring, and enema, 2 remnants cloth; 18th, silk dress, dress, dress, gold watch 24664 and chain; 19th, silver watch 12883 and guard, 1 dozen towels, and 4 pieces; 23rd, 2 rings, shawl, 11 tools, gold watch 625 and albert, mantle; 25th, gold watch 65780, coat; 26th, gold watch 32985; 27th, gold chain, 9 pieces clothing, dress, cabbage tree hat; 28th, gold ring, coat, gown; 30th, coat and vest.
April—1st, silver watch 207 and chain; 2nd, silver watch 705 and guard; 4th, dressing case and case of instruments, gold ring; 6th, diamond ring; 8th; silver watch 11997; 9th, nugget and gold ring, 10th, silk dress; 13th, gold ring, bracelet; 16th, plated cup, silver mug and shawl; 18th, gold watch and gold chain; 19th, 4 bracelets and 6 pairs earrings, gold watch 5475, 2 gold bracelets; 24th, gold bracelet, gold brooch; 25th, 15 pieces, 12 pieces; 27th, gold watch and gold albert, silver watch 2008, 2 dresses and 2 mantles; 29th, 3 pieces, silver watch; 30th, gold albert, 3 rings, 2 gold chains, and 2 lockets.
Also the undermentioned articles, pawned with A. Joseph of King-street—
1860.
October—11th, silver watch 18878 and guard, silver watch 13756 and gold ring; 13th, silver watch 39538 and gold chain; 15th, cloak and coat; 16th, gold watch 5014 and plated guard, silver watch 9760, sundry articles of lace; 19th, silver watch 3 and guard; 20th, silver watch 9735; 26th, silver watch 197 and guard; 29th, coat, vest, trousers, and 4 shirts.
November—2nd, silver watch 1008; 8th, gold albert; 9th, gold ring, coat and vest; 12th, coat; 14th, gold chain; 16th, gold pin and ring, 2 blankets and shawl; 19th, gun; 23rd, chest tools; 26th, hair bracelet; 27th, gold albert, silver watch 69393; 28th, shawl; 30th, silver watch 3514.
December—6th, 2 coats; 8th, silver watch 14905; 11th, silver watch 20861 and guard; 20th, silver watch; 27th, silver watch 11177; 28th, silver watch 7791; 29th, 2 shawls; 31st, silver watch and guard; 31st, 2 coats and 2 pairs trousers.
1861.
January—2nd, silver watch 9773; 5th, clock and shawl, 7 pair boots; 7th, gold chain, musical box; 8th, 2 pairs trousers; 10th, 2 revolvers; 11th, 2 coats; 12th, gold watch, albert, and pencil case; 19th, diamond ring, cloak; 21st, silver watch 3660, silver watch 2431, coat, 2 vests, and pair trousers; 22nd, silver watch 1841; 25th, silver watch 3550 and guard, coat, trousers and quadrant; 26th, 2 gold rings; 28th, silver watch 6805 and guard; 29th silver watch 6047.
February—1st, 6 spoons; 2nd, gold pin, gold watch 3066 and chain; 4th, 6 pieces and 6 collars, 6 pieces, 10 pictures, silver watch 10506 and gold chain; 5th, tablecloth, 24 finger napkins; 6th, sextant, gold ring, silver watch 34864, silver watch; 7th, 2 pieces; 11th, 4 silver spoons and sugar tongs; 12th, coat and petticoat, gold chain; 13th, dressing case; 16th, 34 pieces, gold watch 12122 and gold chain; 20th, 23 pieces linen; 21st, remnant tweed, cloak, dress, and gold ring; 25th, air gun, revolver, and silver watch, 2 pairs trousers, 2 coats, 2 vests, and 2 shirts; 27th, coat and gold ring, gold locket and gold chain; 28th, gold ring.

North Shore.

☞ On THURSDAY next, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock.

*** Blue's Point, opposite Mr. Carr's Residence, near Billy Blue Inn.
Superior Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, by Oetzman and Plumb
And a most voluminous quantity of sundries.

☞ Blue's Point, opposite Mr. Carr's Residence, and nearly opposite the Billy Blue Inn.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the proprietor, who is about leaving Sydney for the interior, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Blue's Point, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his valuable household furniture, pianoforte, and household requisites.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—To those who are not residents on the North Shore, the auctioneer directs intending purchasers thus:—The Windmill-street ferry will convey passengers within ten minutes' walk of the house; and the Circular Quay ferry within ten minutes' also.
Terms, cash.

Patent Tapestry Carpets
Patent Brussels Stair Carpets
Patent Tournay Velvet Rugs, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 7th.

To Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
AWA.—No. 1,
1 bale, 3 pieces Crossley's tapestry carpets
2—1 bale, 2 pieces Crossley's ditto ditto
2 pieces Crossley's brussel's stair carpets
3—1 bale, Crossley's patent velvet and Tournay rugs, velvet table covers, &c.
All slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Rich Gilt Millinery Ornaments,
From the celebrated House of Fisher and Melles, just arrived per Royal Mail Steamer.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 7th.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, Milliners, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
One case rich gilt millinery ornaments, all newest designs, just arrived ex Royal Mail steamer.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

French Artificial Flowers
French Bridal Flowers
Ostrich Feathers
Black Ribbon Velvets
Fancy Velvet Trimmings and Ornaments.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 7th.

To Drapers, Milliners, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the least reserve,
3 cases French artificial flowers
1 case ditto bridal ditto
1 ditto ostrich feathers
2 cases fancy trimmings and ornaments
1 case black ribbon velvets, No. 60 to 150.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

Clearing-out Sale of Drapery, Hosiery, &c.
On the Premises, Bee Hive Stores, Pitt-street, lately occupied by Mr. William Merrett.

FRIDAY, August 9th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by Mr. William Merrett to sell by auction, on the premises, as above, on FRIDAY, August 9th, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The remaining stock of drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, &c., &c. Also,
The fittings, desk, empty cases, &c.
No reserve.—Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 7th.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
50 packages general drapery, &c., just landed, comprising
9-8 light ground prints
Imitation welsh flannels
Watered moreen muslinetts
Rough and dressed hollands
Children's tartan and merino dresses
Mantle cloths
Brussels carpets
Rugs, table covers
White and grey coutille stays
Assorted hosiery
Artificial flowers, feathers
Rich velvet and bugle trimmings
Black ribbon velvets
Scotch twill and crimean shirts
Women's and girls' straw and felt hats and bonnets
Men's L.W. and merino shirts
Men's and boys' white and regatta shirts, W. and B.
Men's and boys' military cloth caps
Men's and boys', millers', and drab mole trousers
Men's and boys' black and fancy doe trousers
Men's black and fancy doe vests
Black Paris and panama hats
Fancy doe suits
Scarlet guernseys, blue serge shirts
Coloured sewing cotton
Haberdashery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, August 7th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Household Furniture
Pianoforte and Music Stool
Bookcase and Books
Oil Paintings and Brooches
Harmonium, Opera Glass
Large Carpet, Cooking Stove
Dining Table and Chairs
Gold Watch and Chain
14 Gold Brevet Chains
4 Silver Gilt Hunting Watches
4 Ivory Field Glasses
Platedware and Sundries.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, August 7th, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of superior household furniture and sundries.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, August 7th, at 12 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia,
Library Maps of Australasia and Tasmania.
Also,
A Violin, nearly 400 years old.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, August 7th, at 12 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

☞ For Positive Sale.

Lot 1.—Freehold Cottage in Egan-street, Newtown, with four rooms and a good well of water, neat verandah, and garden in front.
Lot 2.—Brick Cottage in Prospect-street, Newtown, containing four rooms, with verandah, and good water.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, August 7th, at 12 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.
Plans at the rooms of the auctioneer, 239, George-street.

On FRIDAY, the 9th, at 2 o'clock p.m.

At the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.
Spanish Fowls
Dorking ditto
Cochin ditto
Silver and Golden Spangled Hamburghs
Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks
Turkeys and Embden Geese
Fancy Pigeons and Rabbits
On account of the Sydney Poultry Association.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, August 9th, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
A large and valuable collection of fancy poultry, pigeons, and rabbits, from the yards of all the eminent breeders.
Terms, cash.
All birds, &c., intended for sale by auction, must be at the Hall before 10 o'clock on Friday morning (to prevent confusion).

On FRIDAY, August 7th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
4-post Iron Bedsteads
Stump Bedsteads
Mattresses and Pillows
3 Cases Toys, and sundries.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Highly Important Auction Sale of
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores, &c.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Buyers for the Interior
To Shippers and others.
All New Goods, just landed, ex Japanese and late arrivals.
Positively without any reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, August 8, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Several invoices of groceries, &c., viz.:—
15 cases Crosse and Blackwell's bottled fruits
25 ditto Whybrow's ditto
25 ditto Batty's ditto
50 ditto Feast's ditto
100 ditto quart vinegar
25 ditto 1-lb. mustard
10 ditto ½-lb. ditto
25 ditto Worcester sauce
25 ditto half-pint assorted sauces
20 ditto pint capers
50 ditto salad oil
7 ditto red herrings, 1 and 2 dozen tins
10 barrels soft shell almonds
15 cases lobsters
20 casks oatmeal
20 cases half-tins sardines
20 ditto quarter-tins ditto
50 cases 1 lb. tin jams
150 boxes congou tea
25 firkins D. R. Cork butter
10 cases currants
5 casks ditto
25 cases thumb blue
10 ditto starch
5 ditto 2-lbs. salmon
75 half-chests congou
40 chests ditto, &c., &c. Also,
75 casks Marion's ale.
Terms at sale.

GLEN INNIS, NEW ENGLAND.

Those extensive and well-known premises,
THE TELEGRAPH INN,
formerly the Beverly Arms, together with an acre of land in the main street, in the centre of the above township.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 26th August, at 11 o'clock,
THE TELEGRAPH INN, GLEN INNIS, NEW ENGLAND.
This noted inn is situated at the corner of Grey and Meade streets, opposite the court-house, and occupies about an acre of land, being lots 1 and 2 of section 15, as per Government plan.
The premises are built of brick, and contain bar and large tap-room, bar parlour and bedroom, two sitting-rooms, dining-room 20 x 15, five bedrooms, and verandahs on three sides; one kitchen, with oven, &c., store and sleeping room adjoining, large yard, 6-stall stable, two loose boxes, stockyard, pig-styes, &c. There is also a capital garden of about half an acre.
The premises are let to Mr. Cobley for £125 per annum. The whole establishment is in full working order, and doing the best business in the locality. A billiard room has been erected on the premises by the tenant, who has the option of removing it at the expiration of his term; or it can be purchased at once by the proprietor for £350, the tenant paying rent on the same at the rate of 14 per cent. on that amount.
☞ This valuable and extensive freehold in a town daily increasing in population and value is so well known that comment is unnecessary, and the sale offers one of the few opportunities of securing a really first-class country investment. If the purchaser so desires a block of land in the main street adjoining the inn, and containing an area of one acre, will be also offered on the above date.
Terms—half cash; half may remain secured on the property at 8 per cent.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

BULLANAMING-STREET, REDFERN.
Two Cottages, and Allotment of Land, a little below Callaghan's public-house.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of LAND, having a frontage of 25 feet to Bullanaming-street, Redfern, by a depth of about 104 feet, upon which are erected Two COTTAGES built of stone and brick, containing each two rooms and open kitchen, with separate yards, and good well of water.
☞ For a small and paying investment, in one of the best positions in Redfern, the above property can be recommended. Bullanaming-street has perhaps more than any other thoroughfare been favoured with municipal improvements, rendering it now one of the best paved streets in Redfern.
Terms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

ST. MARY'S, SOUTH CREEK.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable freeholds, situate at
ST. MARY'S SOUTH CREEK,
known as the properties of Mr. Wm. Cummings:—
LOT 1.—The extensive range of premises known as the HARP OF ERIN, and TWO COTTAGES adjoining, erected on nearly an acre of land, with frontage to the main road, and extending to South Creek.
*** These premises are nearly opposite Lander's, and are now in full business.
LOT 2.—A valuable AGRICULTURAL FARM, containing about 110 acres, on the Western Road, close to the town of St. Mary's. The whole is securely fenced and cleared, and about 40 acres under crop.
*** This farm is one of the best in this noted district. The land is very superior, and the site very well adapted for a gentleman's homestead, being close to the Railway Station, commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.
By order of the Mortgagees.
ARGYLE-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 9th August, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that extensive property known as formerly belonging to the late Mr. Plaice, situate in ARGYLE-STREET, consisting of a stone-built house, containing 5 rooms, 2 attics, a kitchen, and underground room—shed, &c., in the rear; also, 3 cottages; the whole occupying a block of land having a frontage of about 127 feet to Argyle-street, adjoining the property known as Cole's-buildings.
This city freehold will be sold subject to an annuity of £78 (annuitant's age about 57 years); also, to an amount of arrears, £450.
For further particulars apply at the Rooms.

POSITIVE SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
EDGECLIFFE ROAD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt street, on MONDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
His right, title, and interest in a lease to Mr. R. Nott of all that piece of land, having a frontage of about 5½ chains to the Edgecliffe Road, and extending to the New South Head Road, to which it has a frontage of about 5 chains, containing an area of about 1 acre and 3 roods, for a term of 99 years from 1st January, 1855, subject to a ground rent of £48 PER ANNUM.
The whole has been sub-let by Mr. Nott to the Rev. Dr. Ross and Mr. Joseph Cox for £85 PER ANNUM, for the residue of the term.
There has been erected upon the sites those well-known properties, Fairlight Villa, built by Mr. Cox; and (on the portion sublet to Dr. Ross) the sub-lessee's present residence, and two villas built by Mr. Freeman.
☞ The above sale offers a capital opportunity for a safe investment—the rent to the purchaser of the interest is amply secured by the extensive and first-class improvements on the land.
The leases and other documents can be inspected at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, August 9th.

To Stationers, Printers, and others.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, on the above day,
57 cases and bales of writing papers, envelopes, brown and imperial bag caps, paper bags.
Particulars in future issue.

To Ironmongers, Quarrymen, Gunsmiths, and others.
Important Sale of First Quality Gunpowder.
From the Kames Gunpowder Company.

FRIDAY, August 9th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The following shipment of gunpowder:
50 kegs BG, best quality blasting powder
8 ditto FF, 1 lb. brown japanned flasks
8 ditto FF, ½ lb. ditto ditto
8 ditto FFF, 1 lb. ditto ditto
8 ditto FFF, ½ lb. ditto ditto
8 ditto TP, 1 lb. black oval cans
8 ditto TP, ½ lb. ditto ditto
8 ditto Imperial, 1 lb. red square ditto
8 ditto ditto ½ lb. ditto ditto
8 ditto Chrystal, 1 lb. brown japanned ditto
8 ditto ditto, ½ lb. ditto ditto.
*** The above comprise the various qualities made by this company, and are for BONA FIDE sale.
Terms, liberal.

WEDNESDAY, 7th instant.

Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers, and others.

Wines
Spirits
Beers, &c., &c., &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
20 quarter-casks very superior sherry
50 ditto Cook's ditto
10 hogsheads dark brandy
5 ditto Martell's ditto
9 ditto Hennessey's ditto
100 cases very fine pale brandy
50 ditto London-bottled port
50 ditto ditto sherry
30 hogsheads rum, 30 o.p.
20 ditto ditto, 10 o.p.
50 ditto Bass' No. 3 ales
20 ditto Taylor's porter
100 cases Byass' ale
50 casks Tenant's ditto
50 ditto Barclay's porter
500 cases key brand geneva
500 ditto JDKZ ditto.
Terms at sale.

Truman's XX Porter
Bass' Pyramid brand Ale.
207 Cases.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Morning Star, ———, master, from London.
Damaged by sea-water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
WM and Co, over MS
26 cases Truman's XX stout, each 3 dozen, much damaged
13 cases Truman's XX stout, each 3 dozen, slightly damaged
104 cases Bass' pyramid brand ale, each 3 dozen, much damaged
64 cases Bass' pyramid brand ale, each 3 dozen, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Fruits
Butter
Provisions
Candles, &c., &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on an early day,
Several large parcels of the above.
Also,
Ex Morning Star,
500 boxes Ogleby's sperm candles, damaged.
Further particulars in a future issue.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Drapery, Plain Goods, Slops, &c.
Now landing, ex Marquis of Argyle, Chevalier, and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

On THURSDAY, 8th, and FRIDAY, 9th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A shipment of useful goods, as above.
Terms, liberal.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
Preliminary Notice.
On an early day.

To China, Glass, and Earthenware Dealers
To Shippers
To Storekeepers and others.

Now Landing,
Ex Nagasaki
Bard of Avon
Marcianus.

98 Packages assorted Crockery
85 ditto assorted Glassware.
For unreserved Sale.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day,
98 packages assorted crockery
85 ditto ditto glassware.
For positive unreserved sale.
Full particulars when landed.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
On an early Day.
To Booksellers
To Librarians and others.
6000 Volumes New Works.
Law
Divinity
History
Astronomy
Geology
Political Economy
Philosophy
Education
Illustrated and Scientific Works
Works of Fiction.
And all Departments of Literature, by the most popular and leading Authors of the day.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day, 6000 volumes of new works.
The catalogue will contain a large and varied selection of the most readable books of the day, embracing works of fiction; also, scientific and educational works.
This sale will offer another good opportunity for all classes of buyers.
N.B.—Any gentlemen out of Sydney by forwarding his address will have a catalogue sent.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 9th August.

To Booksellers
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 9th August, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of Church Services, prayer books, comprising—
Diamond 48mo prayers, morocco rims, corners
Ruby ditto ditto ditto
Miniature 32mo prayer books, morocco, rims and clasps
Ditto ditto calf, red rubric ditto ditto
Long line prayer books, 24mo ditto ditto
Church services, morocco, clasps and corners
Ditto ditto, velvet, clasps and rims
Ditto ditto, royal 32mo, blind clasp
Ditto ditto, ditto ditto, rims and corners, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 9th August.

On account of whom it may concern.
Printing Papers
Packing ditto
Writing ditto.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 9th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
S in diamond,
27 reams blue cast double crown, 18 and 16 lbs.
7 ditto ditto ditto, 12 lbs.
6 ditto yellow wove, 18 lbs.
24 ditto double small cap, 10 lbs.
56 ditto ditto, 12 lbs.
111 ditto ditto, 14 lbs.
78 ditto double small hand, 7 lbs.
1 ditto printing paper.
TF,
§ 13—1 case assorted post and note paper
19—1 ditto royal brown, 35 lbs.
18—5 reams double royal, 70 lbs.
78—14 ditto coloured double demy.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Clothing, Boots, Watches, Firearms, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 boxes men's and ladies' clothing
Men's, boys', and ladies' boots
Gold and silver watches, rings, and brooches, &c.
Double and single guns and pistols
Combs, wax dolls, brushes, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Third Monthly Sale at Liverpool-street Steam Saw Mills.

Comprising a Large and Varied Assortment of Manufactured American and Colonial Timber, Doors, Sashes, Turnery, &c.
For Positive Sale.
At the Liverpool-street Steam Saw Mills,

THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, the 7th August, at half-past 2 o'clock.

Important to Builders, Contractors, Timber Merchants, Architects, and the Trade generally.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Liverpool-street Saw Mills, on THIS AFTERNOON, the 7th August, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Timber, &c., assorted as follows:—
T. and G. white pine, 1 inch
Ditto Norway ditto, 1½ ditto
Ditto spruce ditto, 1½ ditto
Shelving boards, P 1 and 2 sides, 1 inch, ¾-inch
T. and G. pitch pine, 1-inch, 1½-inch
Cedar boards, assorted
Ditto slating battens
Ditto turnery
Masons' sawn laths
Baltic weatherboards
Pitch pine stepping stuff
Baltic slating battens
Sundry lots pine and cedar slips
Firewood
Doors, 1000, various sizes
Sashes, 500 pairs, assorted
Skirtings, various widths
Architraves and mouldings
French casements
Jalousie blinds
Colonial made furniture
Two wooden Houses—
1 house, 24 x 22 feet, with 5 feet verandah and four rooms
1 house, 28 x 22, 5 feet verandah and four rooms.
Terms at sale.

Iron Bedsteads.
From the celebrated manufacturers,
Messrs. Peyton and Peyton.

Important to Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

FRIDAY, 9th August.

Solid Iron Four-post Bedsteads—Assorted Green, Drab, French White, Lilac, Morone, Ultra Blue, Mauve, Fawn, Bamboo, &c.
Brass Parallel Tube Four-post Bedsteads, 1¼ inch pillar, 1¼ inch legs, head and foot rails and mounts, brass vases and castors
Children's Solid Iron Swing Cots, half-testers, assorted colours
Ditto ditto ditto, perforated zinc sides and ends
Taper Tube Four-post Bedsteads, square-top brass vases, white china castors, assorted colours
Ditto ditto, ornamental foot-rails, assorted colours.

For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
20 cases Peyton and Peyton's brass and iron bedsteads, comprising a complete assortment of every description and size, suited to this market.
On view day prior to sale.
Terms at sale.

Fruit Trees
Plants
Flowering Shrubs.

THIS DAY, 7th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on above day, at 11,
A choice selection of plants, from Magill's Nursery, comprising—

Camellias	Apples
Stenocarpus	Pears
Arbutilons	Peaches
English holly	Nectarines
Ennowynns variegata	Apricots
Spanish jessamine	Rose apples
Camphor laurel	Cherrigmoya
Cryptomeria japonica	Grapes
Magnolia grandiflora	Quinces
Ditto fuscata	Loquats
Dammara robusta	Lisbon lemons
Carob tree	Oranges
Balphordia	Sweet lemons
Podicarpus	Citrons
Cupressus toriosa	Figs
White jessamine	Mulberries
Justitia splendens	Guavas
Grevillia robusta	Willows
Sassafraga	Poplars
Thea Bohea	Laurels
Stenocarpus	Ardisia crenulata
Asclepius	Musk
Azaleas	Heliotrope
Gardenia florida	Honeysuckle
Habrothamnus	Stone pines
Hexacenthrum roseum	Cedrus deodora
Moreton Bay chesnut	Veronicas
Araucaria	Fuschias
Linum trigonum	Nerium splendens
Hibuscus	Roses
Iochromas	Hydrangeas
Brugmansias	Birdlea
Bentzia scabra	Agapanthus
Plumbago caprensio	Elderberry, &c.

On view morning of sale.
Terms cash.

Important Sale Choice Teas.
The entire Cargo of Fine Congou Teas, S. O. Pekoe, Young Hyson, and Gunpowder, now landing,
Ex Veloz, from Foo Chow Foo,
Comprising
The finest numbers of this Shipment, which will be For Positive Unreserved Sale
At the City Mart, 362, George-street,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, 8th August,
at 11 o'clock prompt.

Most Important to Grocers, Tea Dealers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Speculators, and the Trade generally.

2179 chests best Nos. Congou
1676 half-chests ditto
350 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe
400 boxes Young Hyson
479 boxes Gunpowder.

The samples being now all landed, and the Trade having had an opportunity of testing the quality of these Teas, the Importers have decided upon submitting the balance of the Cargo, comprising some of the choicest numbers of Congous and Green Teas, for positive Unreserved Sale, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
*** The Auctioneers have, therefore, much pleasure in directing the especial attention of the Trade to this favourable opportunity of replenishing their stock on most favourable terms.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO., have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to submit for positive sale by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday), 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of choice Congou, S. O. Pekoe, Young Hyson, and Gunpowder Teas, just arrived from Foo Chow Foo, ex Veloz, comprising—
Ex Veloz.
D in square,
No. 1-3—606 chests finest congou tea
4—108 half-chests ditto
5-6—356 half-chests ditto
7-9—559 chests ditto
10—109 half-chests ditto
11-13—456 chests finest congou
14—110 half-chests ditto
15-17—558 chests superior congou
18—159 half-chests ditto
25—175 ditto ditto ditto
29—100 ditto ditto ditto
31— 59 ditto ditto ditto
M M in diamond,
13-14—350 boxes scented orange pekoe
400 boxes young hyson
579 boxes gunpowder
Ex Psyche.
W in diamond, H at side,
§ 11 half-chests superior congou
8 ditto ditto ditto
D in diamond,
7 half-chests Japan hysonskin.
*** Samples are now on view at the Auction Mart.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Cocoanut Oil.

To Merchants, Shippers, Soapboilers, and others.

THURSDAY, 8th instant.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,
First lot to be offered,
10 casks cocoanut oil.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
Preliminary Notice.

THURSDAY, 8th instant.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions, &c.
For unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

Patna Rice.

Slightly and much damaged by sea water.
Ex Cairngorm, Cairncross, master, from London.

For the benefit of the concerned.

PAYTEN and DAY will sell by public auction, at the Sale Rooms, Pitt-street THIS DAY, the 7th August, at 11 o'clock,
RV over TN,
75 bags Patna rice, slightly damaged
185 ditto ditto, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

Eleme Raisins.

On account o whom it may concern.

PAYTEN and DAY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 7th August, at 11 o'clock,
65 boxes Eleme raisins, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Newmarket Horse Repository.
Postponement of Opening Sale.

GILBERT and CO. notify that, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, they have deemed it most conducive to the interests of their constituents to POSTPONE the Auction Sales, advertised to be held THIS DAY to WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant; on which occasion they will offer for public competition,
The lots already announced; together with several fresh young horses from the provinces.

AUCTION SALES, THIS DAY, by W. DEAN and CO., viz.:—
At 11 o'clock precisely,
1000 packages new oilmen's stores and groceries, ex Japanese, and Nagasaki.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of Manila sugars ex Anna Digna.
And at 12 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of choice congou teas, ex Shakspeare.
*** It is particularly requested that the trade will be punctual in attendance upon this occasion, as unless the time named for the commencement of the sale (11 o'clock) is strictly adhered to it will be impossible to offer the whole of the numerous parcels of goods for sale.
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

Moir's Red Herrings.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 cases Moir's red herrings, in 1 dozen tins.
Terms at sale.

500 Boxes Candles.
Just Landed.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 7th August, at 11 o'clock,
500 boxes superior sperm candles.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Cairngorm, Cairncross, master, from London.

Kent Hops.
Damaged by sea-water.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 7th August, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Cairngorm, damaged by sea water,
B in diamond—
§ 1, 3, 7, 8, 11, 13-17, 19, 28-30, 32, 33, 40-42, 46, 47, 49, 50—23 pockets Kent hops, 1860's, much damaged
§ 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 18, 21, 23, 26, 27, 31, 39, 45, 48—14 pockets Kent hops, 1860's, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Oilmen's Stores and Groceries.
All New Goods.

1000 Packages.
Ex Japanese and Nagasaki,
From Favourite Houses.

For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 7th August,
At the Australian Auction Mart.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 7th August, at 11 o'clock,
1000 packages new oilmen's stores, groceries, fruits, and provisions, as above.
Comprising
100 cases Crosse and Blackwell's bottled fruits
50 ditto ditto black currants
12 ditto ditto capers
22 ditto ditto vinegar
20 ditto ditto sauces
25 ditto salad oil, in decanters
30 ditto Batty's half-pint salad oil
20 ditto ditto pints ditto
15 ditto ditto quarts ditto
25 ditto ditto pints, assorted pickles
30 ditto ditto onions, walnuts, and cabbage
10 ditto ditto jams and jellies
10 ditto ditto calves foot jelly
5 ditto ditto anchovy and herring paste
10 ditto ditto olives
20 ditto Colman's ¼ lb. mustard
10 ditto ditto 1 lb. ditto
10 ditto ditto mustard in 7 lbs. tins
100 ditto ditto starch, 28 lb., 56 lbs., and 112 lbs.
60 ditto ditto thumb blue, 28 and 56 lb. boxes
50 barrels oatmeal, 1 and 2 cwt.
25 ditto pearl barley
50 ditto split peas
5 caroteels 10 barrels new currants
8 cases Eleme raisins
10 ditto bacon
10 casks hams
10 cases prime Chedder cheese
100 ditto albert's sardines, halves and quarts
10 ditto Robinson's groats, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Superior Congou Teas.
Balance of the Cargo ex Shakespeare.
For Unreserved Sale.

THIS DAY, August 7th.

Important to Merchants, Shippers, Grocers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Thacker, Daniell, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on the above day, at 12 o'clock,
The balance of superior congou teas ex Shakespeare, consisting of
A 10—105 chests superior congou tea, 83 lbs.
11—96 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
15—103 half ditto, 42 lbs.
4—133 ditto ditto, ditto
B 3—100 chests finest congou, 86 lbs.
7— 83 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
1— 79 half ditto ditto, 42 lbs.
10—100 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
A 21—250 boxes superior ditto, 13 lbs.
B 11—300 ditto finest ditto, 13 lbs.

These teas being already so well known to the trade as the finest cargo of the season, the Auctioneers have only to advise them to take advantage of the present unreserved sale to lay in a stock so suitable for their requirements.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Unprecedented Auction Sale of
Manila Sugars
Refined C.O. and M.O.
Current clayed, and
Pampanga.
The entire Cargo of the "Anna Digna," just arrived from Manila.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 7th August.

To Merchants, Country Buyers, Shippers, Grocers, Speculators, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Brown and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 7th August, at half-past 12 o'clock,
The entire cargo of Manila sugars, ex the above vessels, consisting of
M.O.—10,090 bags refined sugars
O.— 2,769 ditto ditto ditto
C.— 3,876 ditto ditto ditto
JA.—10,420 ditto current clayed
P.— 3,316 ditto Pampanga
W. D. and Co. have much pleasure in announcing that the above cargo has been placed in their hands for bona fide sale by auction.
The refined samples are unsurpassed by any before imported, and the Current Clayed and Pampanga are very superior to the usual description. The packages are small and handy, peculiarly adapted for country trade, and being desirous in the present scarcity of sugars that the cargo should be fairly distributed, the whole will be disposed of in lots to suit the trade; and, notwithstanding the prospect of much higher prices ruling, every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
W. D. and Co. also wish to call attention to the fact that at last dates no other vessels were loading at Manila for the colonies; and as no sugars can arrive from the Mauritius until after the securing of the new crop, the trade will best consult their own interest in supplying themselves whilst the opportunity is afforded.
Terms, exceedingly liberal.

Preliminary Notice.
Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 8th August.

Boots and Shoes.
New Goods, ex Marquis of Argyle and other late arrivals.

Bostock's, Homan's, Wetherell's and Elly's Manufacture.

To Boot and Shoemakers, Shippers, and Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock,
131 trunks new and seasonable boots and shoes, as above.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Preliminary Notice.
Important Unreserved Auction Sale of Drapery, Slops, Hosiery, &c.

FRIDAY, 9th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY next, the 9th August, at 11 o'clock,
About 120 packages general drapery, slops, hosiery, hats, &c., to close various accounts and consignments.
Particulars in future issue.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 7th AUGUST.—VALUABLE SALE of SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTY, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 7th August.
ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.
That choice family residence, FERENEZE HOUSE and GROUNDS, situate in Walker-street, St. Leonard's, and replete with every convenience for a respectable family.
MORT and CO.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 8th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

IMPORTED RAMS.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 8th August,
35 very superior
SAXON MERINO RAMS,
Ex Kate, from New Zealand.
The attention of flockmasters and those interested in sheep-breeding is requested to the sale of the above rams, which are bona fide
THE PRODUCE OF IMPORTED SHEEP.
For cards to view, apply at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Terms, cash.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

By order of the Mortgagee.

Valuable Freehold Properties, situate in the
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND
(PARISH OF SOUTHERLAND AND HOLDSWORTHY).
1. The BIRNIE ESTATE, Botany Bay, 1080 acres, with Dwelling House, &c.
2. Farm of 270 ACRES, fronting QUIBRAY and WEENEY BAYS
3. Farm of 73 ACRES, close to lot 2
4. CONNELL'S 520 ACRES
5. 100 acre Farm, Woolooware Bay
6. Three Farms, two of 143 acres 1 rood 4 perches each, and one of 155 acres 2 roods 3 perches
7. The OLD FARM of 1000 ACRES
8. Farm of 166 acres adjoining the Old Farm
9. Mitchell's Farm of 50 acres
10. Toura Point Farm of 98 acres
11. Common's Point Farm of 62 acres
12. Five Farms, containing 212a. 3r. 30p., adjoining Common's Point
13. Castle Connell estate, of 180 acres, with house, grounds, &c.
14. Five farms, adjoining Castle Connell, containing 390 acres 2 roods 37 perches.
15. Two fifty-acre farms, on the right bank of the Warronora River.
16. Farm of fifty acres, on the left bank of the Worronora River.

TITLES—Unquestionable. For full particulars apply to Messrs. RODD and DAWSON, solicitors, Pitt-street.

TERMS—at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by THE MORTGAGEE, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14th August,
The following valuable properties, in the county of Cumberland.
1. THE BIRNIE ESTATE, of 1080 ACRES, at Botany Bay, to which it has a very large frontage, and extends back to the sea coast, being bounded on the east by the Government reserve. There is a large extent of good swamp land upon the property, and also a very pretty homestead fronting the bay, consisting of a weatherboard verandah cottage, containing hall and six rooms; a stone house of rooms adjoining, with detached kitchen, laundry, stable, and other out-buildings, paddock, &c.
This is a very choice property, abounding in beautiful views, and, from its position, commands good fishing and shooting. It is well worthy the attention of any one seeking a nice country residence in the metropolitan county.
2.—FARM of 270 ACRES, adjoining the Birnie Estate, to which it would make a desirable addition. There is a very large frontage to Quibray and Weeney Bays, and some very RICH CABBAGE-TREE AND BRUSH LAND.
3.—A FARM of 73 ACRES, close to lot 2, consisting chiefly of lightly timbered land.
4.—CONNELL'S 520 ACRES, at the head of Gunnamalla Bay, Port Hacking, and extending over nearly to Wooloowarree Bay. Some very good land on this farm, and also some very valuable timber, consisting of oak, ironbark, and mahogany.
5.—100 acre FARM on Wooloowarree Bay, one of Mr. Connell's earliest selections. Large water frontage, good land, and very valuable timber upon it.
6.—THREE FARMS south of lot 5, abounding in valuable timber.
7.—The OLD FARM of 1000 acres, originally a grant to Gregory Blaxland, Esq. Upon it is a homestead, consisting of cottage, barn, stockyard, and three large paddocks cleared, and part of which have been under cultivation. There is a considerable extent of fencing on this property. It was formerly worked in connection with the Castle Connell property. It consists chiefly of good forest land, abounding in valuable timber for splitting and sawing, chiefly woolly-but, gum, ironbark, and forest oak.
8.—FARM OF 166 ACRES, adjoining the Old Farm, and bounded on the opposite side by a fresh-water creek, running into Ewey Bay.
9.—MITCHELL'S 50-ACRE FARM, at Port Hacking—a very beautiful spot.
10.—TOURA POINT FARM, of 98 acres—a very early selection by Mr. Connell, which formerly formed portion of his horse-run. The views from almost every part of the farm are very beautiful. It has a large frontage to Botany Bay.
11.—COMMON'S POINT FARM, of 62 acres. One of the most beautiful spots in the district, nearly surrounded by water, and a large portion of good land upon it.
12.—Five Farms, adjoining Common's Point, and in connection with it would form a very pretty homestead. They contain 212 acres 3 roods 30 perches.
13.—CASTLE CONNELL ESTATE. It consists of 180 acres, on which is some of the best land in the district. There is a comfortable cottage residence of six rooms, built of brick and stone and shingled roof, with detached out-offices. Also, an orchard of about eight acres.
*** This is a very choice property.
14.—Five Farms, adjoining the Castle Connell estate, with large water frontage, and consisting principally of the same description of land, fit for wheat or hay crops, orchards, &c. Some valuable heavy timber upon these farms.
15.—Two Farms of fifty acres each, on the right bank of the Warranora River. Some rich alluvial land on them.
16. FARM OF 50 ACRES, on the left bank of the Warronora River, where the track from the country to the west crosses that river on the way to George's River Punt. Valuable for its position.

The extent which this advertisement has reached, leaves no room for any lengthened comments. Mort and Co., therefore, content themselves with announcing that the properties ARE POSITIVELY TO BE SOLD, and that they are well worthy the attention of capitalists who may be disposed to purchase with an eye to the future, or those who may be on the look out for homesteads in the metropolitan county. It is well-known that they comprise some of the very best lands in the district; inspection is therefore invited.
*** The fullest information may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.

That choice Family Residence, FERENEZE HOUSE and GROUNDS.

Title—Grants by purchase from the Crown.
Terms—A large portion of the purchase money may remain secured upon the property, by mortgage, if desired.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 7th August,
That very beautiful family residence, FERENEZE HOUSE and GROUNDS, situate in Walker-street, St. Leonard's.
Fereneze House is a stone structure, in the Elizabethan Gothic style, and contains front verandah, entrance hall, large double drawing-room, with folding doors, which can be used as two rooms, dining-room, library, pantry, and china closet, on the ground floor; and four good bedrooms and a dressing-room on the first floor.
Attached, at the back, are the kitchen, scullery, and other offices, built of stone, and at a little distance from the house, at the rear, is the stable range, consisting of three stalls and groom's room, with large hay-loft over all—also a stone building.
The GROUNDS comprise 2 ACRES, with extensive frontage to Walker-street, and enclosed with substantial paling fence, with handsome entrance gates, the whole laid out and planted at very considerable expense. The house is well finished throughout, with marble mantel-pieces to the principal rooms, and enamel slate in the bedrooms. The rooms are lofty, and the drawing and dining rooms have handsome bay windows.
Famous as St. Leonard's and the surrounding neighbourhood are for the picturesque beauty of the building sites, there is not one in the whole range of the North Shore that surpasses that of Fereneze House FOR THE EXTENT AND SURPASSING LOVELINESS of the views which meet the eye, without the slightest obstruction, in almost the entire circle of the compass. So commanding also is the position, that no growth or extension of the town can in any way shut out the view. Immediately in front are the headlands of the North Shore, with the waters of the harbour, backed up by the City and its vast suburbs, from Newtown to the Lighthouse; with the waters of Botany in the distance, and a beautiful vista of the Ocean for miles over Bondi.
As the proprietor is leaving Sydney, this very choice property is now in the market for bona-fide sale.
*** Parties wishing to inspect the house, can obtain cards from Mort and Co.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.
Valuable Freeholds belonging to GEORGE HEAD, Esq., by order of his attorney.
THREE TWO-STORY HOUSES, situated in BOURKE-STREET, near CHELSEA-STREET.
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS in BOURKE STREET.
SIX ALLOTMENTS in CHELSEA-STREET.
PLOT of BUILDING LAND, situated in Botany-street, Surry Hills, adjoining ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, and in front of the residence of GEORGE HILL, Esq.
FIVE ACRES of LAND and Buildings at STANMORE, NEWTOWN.
LAND at HASTINGS.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the attorney of George Head, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day,
The whole of the above very valuable city and suburban properties.
*** Day of sale, and full particulars of properties, will be published in a few days.

NYMBOIDA STATION.—The SALE of this station and property, advertised to take place on the 7th day of August next, is POSTPONED until further notice.
MORT and CO.

TOWN OF MUDGEE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In Equity.
Between JOHN WATKINS, on behalf of himself and other creditors of Thomas L'Estrange, deceased, plaintiff; and
THOMAS BERNARD L'ESTRANGE and others, defendants.
SPLENDID FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.

LOT 1.—STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE in Market-street, recently occupied by Messrs. SHUTTLEWORTH and CHARLTON.
LOT 2.—The ROYAL HOTEL, situate at the corner of MARKET and LEWIS STREETS, MUDGEE, together with the druggist's shop.
LOT 3.—Large Block of Land in Lewis-street, together with three Brick Cottages and a Slab Cottage erected thereon.
TITLE:—For particulars apply to JAMES HART, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
With the Approbation of the MASTER IN EQUITY.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 21st August,
The following very valuable freehold properties, situate in
THE TOWN OF MUDGEE.
LOT.—THE STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE, built of brick with shingled roof, lately occupied by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Charlton, and comprising store, shop, show-room, parlour, 2 bedrooms, and detached dining-room; also a range of out offices, consisting of kitchen, with oven, bedroom, and store, built of brick with shingled roof; together with coachhouse and store, built of brick, and detached slab store and shed, the whole occupying a block of land having 56¼ feet to Market-street, by 187 feet in depth.
LOT 2.—The ROYAL HOTEL, situate at the corner of Market and Lewis streets, with druggist shop attached, comprising in all 20 apartments with spacious verandahs, including large and handsomely fitted up bar, splendid billiard rooms, public room, and suites of sitting and bedrooms, the whole built of brick in the most substantial manner, with shingled roof, and well finished throughout. Detached from the hotel are the range of stables, also built of brick, with shingled roof comprising groom's room, 6-stall stable, coach-house and double store. Also a -stall slab stable, and an open shed with four stalls, together with other out offices. The Hotel and Druggist's Shop with the various out offices occupy a block of land having
75¼ FEET FRONTAGE to MARKET-STREET, and
187 FEET to LEWIS-STREET.
LOT 3.—A BLOCK of LAND, having
143 FEET FRONTAGE to LEWIS-STREET, and
182 FEET in DEPTH,
upon which are erected
THREE BRICK COTTAGES,
of three rooms each, and one slab cottage of three apartments.
The above will at once be recognised by any one at all acquainted with Mudgee, as the properties of the late Mr. THOMAS L'ESTRANGE, under whose own immediate inspection they were constructed of the best materials, and at a cost of several thousands of pounds.
They occupy
THE VERY FINEST POSITION in the TOWN, in the very centre of it, and fronting the principal thoroughfare.
The HOTEL is one of the MOST COMMODIOUS out of Sydney; indeed there are few country towns that possess one like it. The other buildings are all equally good.
Mudgee is well known to be the centre of one of the LARGEST and RICHEST MINING DISTRICTS, as well as of one of our FINEST AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.
*** The special attention of capitalists and others is requested to these properties, as they are for PEREMPTORY SALE.
The fullest particulars can be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

POSITIVE SALE.
By order of the Mortgagee.

CITY OF SYDNEY First-class Property, situate at the CORNER of ELIZABETH and BATHURST STREETS, and comprising as follows:—
No. 249.—The Bookseller's Shop, well known as THE GLASGOW BOOK SHOP.
Nos. 252, and 253.—TWO COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSES, fronting Elizabeth-street.

Title, unquestionable. For full particulars apply to Messrs. RODD and DAWSON, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms.—Half the purchase money may remain upon the property for three years at 6 per cent.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14th August,
The following first-class city property,
All that extensive block of freehold situate at the CORNER OF ELIZABETH AND BATHURST STREETS, with a large frontage to both of those streets, and upon which are erected the following buildings:—
No. 249. THE GLASGOW BOOK SHOP; a brick building, with shingled roof, now let to Mr. Mackay, and comprising large shop, four rooms, and kitchen, with yard at the rear, and reserved back entrance from Bathurst-street. Water laid on.
No. 252. A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, at present occupied by Miss Burnett as a boarding establishment. It is built of brick, stuccoed and painted on the outside with shingled roof, and is in excellent order throughout. It contains entrance hall, three rooms and kitchen on the ground floor, and three good bedrooms on the first-floor; good yard at the rear, in which are stables and other out-offices, with back entrance from Bathurst-street. Water laid on.
No. 253. A COMFORTABLE THREE-STORY HOUSE, at present let to Captain SIVIER. This is a very superior building, constructed of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roof. The walls are stuccoed and painted on the outside, and the premises throughout are in excellent order. It contains entrance hall and six apartments. At the rear is the kitchen, built of brick; also, stable and gighouse, with loft over, a weatherboard building. The yard is flagged throughout, and there is a back entrance to it from Bathurst-street.
THE WHOLE OF THESE PREMISES ARE WELL DRAINED.

The above is beyond all question one of
THE MOST VALUABLE PROPERTIES
that have been in the market for a long time. It is situate in the heart of the city, at the corner of
TWO LEADING THOROUGHFARES,
with extensive frontage to both.
The corner shop has now been established for several years, and the rental from it might be much increased by raising the building one or two stories. The frontage to Elizabeth-street, being immediately opposite to Hyde Park, so that it cannot be built out; and having also an easterly aspect, is one of the most favourite in Sydney for private dwelling-houses, the view across the park being very beautiful.
THE PRESENT INCOME IS £325 PER YEAR, which, from the position of the property, and the character of the buildings, can always be depended upon. The attention of capitalists, and those who may be in search of permanent investments, is particularly requested to this property, which is in the market FOR POSITIVE SALE.

THE BUGABIGAL RUN.

Beyond all doubt and comparison the very BEST STATION ON THE LACHLAN,
And well known as the property of the late GEORGE RANKEN, Esq., of Bathurst; and with which will be sold about 2300 HEAD OF CATTLE.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 13th August,
That famous cattle property, the BUGABIGAL RUN.
This splendid station is situate on the Lachlan River, between the runs of Messrs. Twaddle, Rosthorn, and Morris, and is well known as the property of the late George Ranken, Esq., of Bathurst. It has a RIVER FRONTAGE OF ABOUT EIGHT MILES, and extends about ten miles back. With regard both to grass and water it is admitted to be the BEST RUN ON THE LACHLAN, and its fattening qualities have long been established.
The improvements upon the Bugabigal Run comprise the huts and yards necessary for the full working of a large cattle establishment, including a paddock of about 2000 acres, and a LARGE DAIRY, where about 100 cows have been milked all the year round.
DISTANT FROM BATHURST ABOUT 100 MILES.
With the Bugabigal Run will be sold about 2300 HEAD OF CATTLE.
*** The breed of this herd is well known throughout the colony. It has long been FAMOUS FOR DAIRY CATTLE and dairy produce. With the exception of about 100 cows, the cattle are UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD.
The Bugabigal is one of the very few herds which can be said to be kept within the boundaries of their own run, and it can always therefore be mustered within the shortest notice.
The CATTLE HAVE ALL BEEN DAIRIED, which causes them to be particularly quiet and to fatten quickly.
In drawing attention to this splendid cattle property, Mort and Co. feel that they cannot say too much in praise of it. They would urge upon those who may be desirous of securing to themselves one of the BEST RUNS and HERDS IN THE COLONY not to neglect this opportunity, satisfied that whoever may be the fortunate purchaser will be certain of realising a very handsome independence.
*** Inspection prior to sale particularly invited.

By order of the Mortgagee.

CUMBERLAND-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.
Valuable Block of Freehold, consisting of
TWO TWO-STORY HOUSES, Nos. 166 and 168,
And
THREE COTTAGES, each 3 rooms, adjoining.

Title, unquestionable.
Terms.—Half the purchase money may remain upon the property for three years at 6 per cent.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14th August,
All that parcel of land having 69 FEET, more or less, to CUMBERLAND-STREET, by a depth of — feet, and upon which are erected the following buildings:—
TWO SUBSTANTIAL TWO-STORY HOUSES, with ATTIC, built of stone, with shingled roofs, each containing five rooms, with kitchen and other out-offices at the rear; yard to each, water laid on, and reserved back entrance.
*** These are two very excellent houses with cut stone fronts, strong and substantially built.
Also,
3 COTTAGES, ADJOINING THE ABOVE, two of which front Cumberland-street, being Nos. 170 and 172, and the third is in the yard at the rear of them. They are built of stone with shingled roofs, and each cottage contains three rooms. Water laid on, and side entrance from street to yard.
This valuable block of property is situate on the eastern side of Cumberland-street, nearly opposite to the Watchhouse. It will be recognised as formerly the property of Mr. M'Roberts, and is now in THE MARKET FOR BONA FIDE SALE.
The incoming rental up to the present time has been at the rate of £166 PER YEAR.
It is well known that in no part of the city are there so few houses empty as in this neighbourhood, the purchaser may therefore feel assured that he IS MAKING A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Healy, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 8th August, at 12 o'clock,
195 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Flanagan, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 8th of August, at 12 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGER has received instructions from Mr. Charles Eather to sell by public auction, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, 8th instant, at 12 o'clock,
(200) two hundred head of very prime cattle, and worthy the attention of the trade.

LARGELY UPON CREDIT.

FIVE CHOICE
CORNWALLIS FARMS,
NEAR WINDSOR,
each with a HOMESTEAD ALLOTMENT on the HAWKESBURY RIVER,
containing Sites for BUILDING PURPOSES, much above the reach of ordinary floods.

JOHN B. LAVERACK will sell, at M'Quade's Hotel, in Windsor, on SATURDAY, the 17th of August, commencing at 11 o'clock,
All that portion of the CORNWALLIS ESTATE, which was reserved from the sale of 1857. It will be offered in quantities to suit purchasers, of from TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY ACRES, free from all incumbrances; and upon a title established beyond dispute by recent decisions of the Supreme Court and of the Privy Council.

Terms.
A cash deposit of only one-fourth of the purchase money will be required; and a credit, secured by a mortgage upon the property, will be allowed on three-fourths for three years; or on two-thirds for five years; or on one-half for seven years—with the privilege of reducing it by payment of instalments of one or more hundred pounds.

Though interest will be charged at the rate of eight per cent., it is believed there will be no difficulty in borrowing at less from capitalists of the district, whose knowledge of the locality, and of the productiveness of the land, qualifies them to judge of the goodness of the security.
This property is peculiarly well situated. Each homestead allotment fronts upon the Cornwallis Road from WINDSOR to RICHMOND, and is within half-an-hour's drive of the proposed site for the Windsor terminus of a
RAILROAD TO SYDNEY.
Excepting building sites of the Homestead Allotments, which are never overflowed, it enjoys the singular advantage of being sufficiently flooded to keep its soil inexhaustibly rich, and yet of being so well drained by Cooley's Creek and another, that water very seldom remains long enough upon it to injure its crops.
As some measure of the value of this land, it may be mentioned that allotments of an adjoining estate—without either river frontages or homesteads—sold in October, 1856, for £35, £37, and £40 per acre, and that at the sale of a part of this estate, in 1857, the four river frontage farms immediately west of the land here advertised were sold for £42 and £44 15s. per acre.
*** Farms of these estates are now rented for £2 per acre!

Bathurst.

First-class Cattle Property.
District of Wellington.
Timbrabungie, and
1500 Head (more or less) of Cattle,
On the Macquarie.
Branded RS, CM—O, ID, and other brands.
By order of the Mortgagee in possession.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, August 19th, at 12 o'clock.

CROAKER, BRADY, and CO. are instructed by the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Bazaar, Bathurst, on MONDAY, August 19th, at 12 o'clock,
The above very valuable property.
Timbrabungie is well known as one of the best stations in the district, and the cattle are very superior; the present proprietor, Mr. J. R. Dargin, having been at considerable expense in improving the breed by the introduction of the best blood.
The station has about ten miles frontage to the Macquarie River, with abundance of back water, and almost unlimited back run.
The improvements are considerable and very substantial, having been erected by the present proprietor within the last two or three years. They consist of a capital weatherboard house of six rooms, with detached kitchen, store, and other out-houses. Also, two new stockyards for 2000 head of cattle, with drafting and milk yards, and every possible convenience for the proper working of the stations. Also, two large grass paddocks, &c. There is also a back station newly formed.
The stock horses and other horses on the run will be sold in the lump with the property.
*** The whole is now brought into the market for bona-fide sale, and affords an opportunity for investment in a really good cattle property, that does not often present itself.
Terms at sale.

Bathurst.

Important to Capitalists.

For Sale by Public Auction, by
CROAKER, BRADY, and CO., at the Royal Hotel, Bathurst, on WEDNESDAY, August 14th, at 12 o'clock (unless previously disposed of by private contract),
The plant, buildings, machinery, &c., of the Solitary Creek Quartz Crushing Mill, Wattle Flat.
The sale of the above valuable property affords an excellent opportunity for a first-rate investment.
The works comprise a 12-horse power horizontal steam engine, complete, with all the latest improvements; the boiler set in brick (part fire brick), upon an improved principle; fire-box beneath boiler, fitted with patent steam gauge, &c., &c.
King and Howland's patent stamp Rotatory Crushing Mill, calculated to crush from 50 to 60 tons of quartz weekly, with Chapman's patent oscillating amalgamator attached; also, an additional amalgamator upon a much approved plan. Their efficiency has been thoroughly tested.
A powerful force and lift pump, with 2½-inch iron piping, leading to an abundant supply of water.
Springs have been opened in the dam, at a heavy outlay, by which alone it is computed the mill could be always kept at work. Both the mill and boiler are supplied with hot water from a condensing tank.
The whole of the above machinery, which is in full working order, is contained in a substantial slab building, sixty feet by forty feet, roofed with galvanized iron, and situated in the immediate vicinity of quartz reefs, many being yet untried.
There are a commodious residence for the engineer, a smaller one, comfortably fitted up, a large stable, &c., and a blacksmith's shop, fitted with every requisite in the shape of tools and implements, a valuable set of stocks and dies, &c.
There is also an ample supply of amalgamating dishes, retorts, and, indeed, every requisite, including about a cwt. of quicksilver.
The premises stand on about two acres of ground, being partly enclosed with a good three-railed fence, and adjacent to the engine is a large quantity of billet-wood.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the auctioneers.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

An inquest was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Ship Inn, before Dr. R. C. Knaggs, coroner for the district, on the body of John Williams, when the following evidence was adduced:—

Crosby William Morgan, being sworn, deposed—I am a legally qualified medical practitioner, residing and practising in Newcastle; on Sunday afternoon while riding down Hunter-street, while opposite the Bank of Australasia, the deceased passed me on horseback, riding very fast, in the direction of Blane-street; I noticed that he rode unsteadily, and appeared to be intoxicated; in the evening I was sent for to see the body, lying at his residence in Hunter-street; I recognised it as the same man who had passed me in the afternoon; he had scratches and bruises on each temple, and about his face generally; he had no other marks of violence about his person; he did not present the appearance of having died from a fit; from information I received from the person who found him on the road I think the cause of his death was most probably concussion of the brain, which is impossible accurately to ascertain without a *post mortem* examination, but being flung from a horse, and falling upon the head, is sufficient to cause such concussion as to produce immediate death; to the best of my knowledge it was between three and four p.m. when I saw the deceased alive. By the direction of the jury a *post mortem* examination was ordered. Being re-examined, the witness stated as follows:—On removing the scalp I found several bruises on the muscle beneath, corresponding to the external marks; I also found that the muscle on the left temple was very extensively bruised, though without external marks; I then removed the top of the skull, and found at the spot I have mentioned, that the internal table of the skull was fractured, and that a considerable amount of blood had escaped from some of the vessels of the brain, and made pressure on the brain itself; thus causing death by what is termed extravasation and compression of the brain. The brain itself was healthy with the exception of a tendency to soften in one part of it, probably caused by intemperance. It is possible for a person suffering from extravasation of the brain, to move or walk until the amount of blood extravasated caused compression, when he would lose all power of volition.

Daniel Jones, being sworn, deposed: I am a joiner, residing at Honeysuckle Point; a little before six on Sunday evening, as I was proceeding down Blane-street, it was raining and quite dark, when I perceived two men looking at some object on the road; I went up to them and asked it it was a drunken man, they gave me no reply; I said it was no place to leave him; they went away; I lifted the man's head and shoulders, and discovered a pool of blood; I then shouted after the two men to fetch the police, or a doctor, but had no reply; I am sure they heard me; I do not know the men, and could not recognise them; they came towards the town; they did not run; the man was breathing heavily; I felt that his necktie was loose; I still held him in a sitting position, and repeatedly spoke to him without obtaining any reply; in about fifteen minutes two men came along from the town leading a horse; one of them asked me if I had been thrown, as they had found the horse near the bridge; I sent one of them on the horse for the police; in five minutes afterwards a female came up with a lantern, when this person was recognised as John Williams; he immediately afterwards expired; the police and other persons then came up and took charge of the body; I am a stranger in this town; from the position of his (deceased's) body, when I first saw him, I should believe that he had been endeavouring to sit up.

William Burns, being sworn, deposed: I am a labourer, residing at the Glebe; on Sunday evening last, I found a horse saddled and bridled between the bridge and Mr. Shaw's timber yard; it was about six o'clock; I caught the horse, and asked a man and boy who were passing if it was theirs; they said, "no, but that there was a man lying on the road further on"; I went on, and found the deceased held in a sitting position by another man, whom I now know to be Mr. Jones.

The above evidence was corroborated by another witness.

James Smithers, being duly sworn, deposed: I keep the Maitland Hotel, in Watt-street, and keep horses to let or hire; I knew the deceased, John Williams; he came to my house about half-past two on Sunday last, and requested a horse on hire; I gave him a light bay gelding, a quiet horse; I have had him about three weeks; I had ridden him frequently, and am sure he is quiet, and no buckjumper.

By a juror: He appeared to be sober when he got the horse, or I would not have let him take the horse; I asked him if he could ride, and he stated that he had been a stockman for eight years. He had no liquor at my house.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and attached the following rider: "The jury have to express their great disapprobation of the conduct of the two parties who were found with the deceased by Mr. Daniel Jones, and to express their appreciation of that gentleman's humane and Christianlike conduct."

ARMIDALE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JULY 27.—There appears to be no probability of the weather clearing up in this pleasant spot, at least for some time to come. We have had a succession of floods in all the creeks and rivers in the district, and traffic is at a standstill in consequence. The state of the roads is absolutely frightful; I am assured that in some places it is positively dangerous to attempt crossing. The mails, as may be expected under the circumstances, are overdue several days, and how they manage at all to reach Armidale is to me a mystery. Whatever may be said of other people, of this, at least, there can be no doubt, that mail drivers honestly earn their living. I hear that the mails reached as far as Saumarez Creek, some six miles from Armidale, but cannot get across. At this moment there is a lull in the state of the weather, but from experience we know that no reliance can be placed on this as an indication of a cessation of rain, which we have had nearly five weeks incessantly. At the upper station, at Tilbuster, and at Falconer, there have been heavy falls of snow, but none fell in Armidale. Notwithstanding the wet season that we have had, the cold is by no means so severe as it was last winter.

POLITICS.—The member for the Northern Goldfields has been holding meetings of his constituents and explaining to them his views on matters in general. Everywhere he appears to be well received, and to give general satisfaction. The member for New England had a meeting last week "of his friends and supporters." As might be expected, parties entertaining a different view to him on public questions did not attend, or the chances are that the proceedings would not have gone off with such extraordinary harmony. I understand there was the usual quantum of bunkum and soft-sawder bandied between the elect and electors, and a resolution come to that a subscription should be got up to enable the honorable member to meet the ensuing campaign.

ON DIT.—Rumour, which of course is not always to be relied on, has it that the Cowper Ministry is sure to be turned out when Parliament meets. Rumour further says that, amongst other changes which will then take place, that the member for New England will be the new Minister for Lands, and the honorable member for Queanbeyan is to be the new Attorney-General.

JULY 29.—We have received two of the overdue mails; there are three still due. The roads are reported as being in a frightful state. There is a report in town that the mailman from Inverell was drowned at a place called Sandy Creek, but I trust it may turn out to be untrue. There is this unpleasant fact, however, to mention, that the mail ought to have been here on Friday last, so that it is three days overdue. I fear the next mail will bring intelligence of sad disasters on the Hunter and the Macleay. I have been told by an old gentleman who has been twenty-four years in New England that he never experienced such a wet season as this is.

Mr. Jacques, the coroner, held an inquest to-day, at Miki Creek, on the body of a man named "Michael," who was drowned about the 4th June last, on returning to his home from the Court of Quarter Sessions—the creeks being then, as now, flooded.

QUEENSLAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BRISBANE, August 3.—The Executive and the Parliament have arranged their differences with regard to a Secretary for Lands and Works. It has been agreed that such a minister shall be appointed, but not before the 1st of January, 1862. It is also understood that he shall have a seat in the Assembly, and that the management of the Government business in the Upper House, about which there has been so much difficulty, shall be entrusted to the Postmaster-General when he is appointed, which I believe will be very soon.

The select committee of the Assembly have reported favourably of the Tramway Bill, which together with the report has been ordered to be printed, and the bill will be read a second time on Tuesday. I hope the measure will pass during the present session, but there is very little time, as it is understood the prorogation is close at hand.

The Brisbane Bridge Bill has passed through committee in the Assembly after considerable opposition. The object of this measure is to enable the city corporation to build a bridge over the river between North and South Brisbane, and for this purpose it empowers the Government to grant to the municipality two thirds of the unsold allotments in South Brisbane and the suburbs. The bridge is to be completed within three years.

The Assembly has also been considering in committee the amendments made by the Council in the Supreme Court Bill. Among the most important of these was a clause providing that the Judge's present commission be cancelled. The framers of the bill, in deference, I believe, to the objections urged by his Honor left this point untouched; but the Council took a different view of the matter, and it was understood that they were determined to insist on retaining their amendment. After considerable discussion, a motion that the Council's amendment be agreed to, was carried without a division.

In the Council, on Thursday, the Hon. W. Woods moved a resolution to the effect that the Attorney-General be instructed to prosecute the printer and publisher of the *Courier* for an alleged libel on the Council, published in that journal on the 30th of July. The motion, after a short debate, was carried by a majority of nine to four.—The article referred to contained a criticism on the proceedings in the Council in reference to the Supreme Court Bill, that fertile source of vexation and disagreement which has kept the Parliament and the public in hot water for two entire sessions. There appeared to be some doubt in the mind of at least one honourable member whether the Attorney-General had power to act on such a resolution.—The "Privileges Act" no doubt gives that power; but although it has now been assented to, it cannot apply to this case, as it has no retrospective operation.

In the Assembly on Thursday the resolutions agreed to by the Council respecting his Honor Mr Justice Lutwyche (copy of which I transmitted) were brought under the consideration of the House while in committee, in the following motion proposed by Mr. Gore:—"That this House, in agreeing to the foregoing resolutions, feels constrained to place on record its condemnation of the conduct of Mr. Justice Lutwyche, in particularly evincing a political partisanship, calculated seriously to impair confidence in the administration of justice in this colony; also, in formally impugning the legality of the constitution and acts of the Parliament of Queensland, but only after the close of the first session, and when a Supreme Court Bill, drawn by Mr. Lutwyche himself, securing certain personal advantages, had not been adopted."

The resolutions were put seriatim, and gave rise to an animated debate which continued till past midnight. The first was amended by the substitution of the words "a Judge," instead of the words "Mr. Justice Lutwyche," and after a long debate on the sixth and last, which was considered the most important, the motion was carried on a division by 11 to 8.

Tenders are invited by the Colonial Treasurer for the purchase of Queensland debentures to the extent of £80,000, at 6 per cent. Interest will be payable either at Brisbane, Sydney, or London.

James Julian, grazier, of Rockhampton, has filed his schedule. Liabilities—mortgage on station, £10,000; other debts not yet specified. Assets—personal property and moneys, £15,000.

The temperature in Brisbane for last month, as indicated by a thermometer in the shade, at two o'clock, averages 59° degrees.

Child dropping is fortunately a very rare crime in this place, but on Saturday last a case of the kind occurred, a newly born male infant having been found inside the gate of the Hospital wrapped up in a piece of blue coloured calico. No clue has been obtained towards the discovery of the unnatural parents.

The small steamer Hotham arrived at the river bar on Wednesday and has sailed again. Captain Wyse came up to town in the light-ship's boat for the purpose of purchasing necessaries, but the steamer was not brought farther than the bar. Port Denison is the next place at which the Hotham will touch.

I am compelled to cut short my communication today, but really there is not much more of interest to record. The Clarence from the northern ports arrived this morning.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE have papers from Adelaide to the 31st ultimo.

The *S. A. Register* of that date, adverting to the late postal blunder, by which a large portion of the mail intended for England, had been omitted to be put on board the mail steamer, says:—Mr. A. Blyth yesterday directed the attention of the Government in the House of Assembly to the circumstance of 300 letters, forming the early portion of the Marseilles mail, having been left behind by the Balclutha, and suggested that an official statement on the subject should be made. He wished to know who was to blame, and whether the offenders had been reprimanded. It seemed that the shipping clerk at the Post Office was to blame in the first instance, and afterwards the clerk of the Telegraph Office. But there was also a great error in not forwarding intelligence of the oversight to the newspapers as soon as it was known. The Treasurer read a correspondence which had taken place on the subject between the Government and the Postmaster-General, from which it appeared the shipping clerk had always been a most attentive officer till the present time; and that it was quite an accident that the Postmaster-General's telegram was not despatched to Glenelg directly it was received. It would have been sent, notwithstanding the absence of the chief manipulator, had not the clerk on duty got nervous in the hurry and turned the adjusting screw the wrong way. Mr. Peacock volunteered to throw more light on the matter, and stated that a person was never able to send a telegram to Glenelg between one and two o'clock, as the officers always went to dinner at that time. Mr. Milne thought the Government had treated the matter very lightly, and was of opinion that they should issue an order to the effect that any officer guilty of such neglect a second time should be immediately discharged from the service. Mr. Townsend dwelt on the fact that, singularly enough, a series of mistakes had been allowed to take place in two important establishments at one time—a circumstance that did not at all redound to the credit of the colony. It was a mistake, too, that the telegram, when it was sent, was addressed to the Postmaster at Glenelg, instead of to the Captain of the steamer; for the correspondence showed that if it had been sent to him it would have been delivered. The Commissioner of Public Works said it was a fact that the officer at Glenelg saw the captain of the steamer, but had he delivered the message to him instead of to the Postmaster, he would have been liable, under the Act, to a fine of £100 or to six months' imprisonment. He would, in fact, have been in some such position as the General who gained a battle in opposition to orders, and was condemned to be shot in consequence. After assurances from the Government that all care would be used for the future, the matter was allowed to drop, Mr. Glyde suggesting that when the detained letters were sent by the next steamer they should be endorsed by the Postmaster-General, in order to show that it was no fault of the writers that they were a month behind time.

The same paper, noticing the expedition about to set out in search of Mr. Burke and his party, says that the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the 30th stated, in reply to Mr. Bagot, that Mr. M'Kinlay and his five men would take twenty horses and three months' provisions from the out-stations. The route had not been decided upon yet, as they were in communication with the Melbourne authorities on the subject. No time, however, would be lost. With regard to a leader, Mr. John M'Kinlay had been selected as a most suitable person, though, as he had been only communicated with by message, arrangements with him were not yet finally concluded. The honorable member added, with regard to suggested routes, that it was known that Burke intended to proceed direct to Eyre's Creek from Cooper's Creek. It had, therefore, been proposed that the relief party should proceed direct to Eyre's Creek, either by the west and north of Lake Gregory or by the new crossing at Lake Torrens, north of Mount Flint; then by the lakes newly discovered and the watercourses supposed to be a continuation of River Barcoo, and onward to Eyre's Creek. The other course would be by Gregory's Crossing at Lake Torrens to Cooper's Creek, and thence by the route which Burke may have taken, as shown by his tracks.

ASSESSMENT ON STOCK BILL.—The unmanageable word "situation" has again been the cause of a long debate, but it has been disposed of by being inserted into the bill before the House by a majority of ten votes. Ministers have thus lost their "situation" without losing their seats.

NEW MODE OF SMELTING COPPER ORE.—The chimney of the long unoccupied Yatala Smelting Works, near the Alberton Railway Station, has for the last few days sent forth a large volume of smoke, and on paying a visit of inspection we found that a portion of the building was being occupied by Mr. R. V. Rodda, a son of the late Captain Rodda, who is experimentalising upon a new mode of smelting copper and other ores. The principal feature of Mr. Rodda's invention, which is secured by a patent, is that, instead of the ore being reduced to slag, as in the old furnaces, the heat is so regulated as to fuse the metal without melting the other elements contained in the ore. The ore on being removed from the furnace is then crushed and washed; the latter process effectually separates the copper, which is then ready for the refinery. Mr. Rodda is being assisted in his experiment by Mr John David, a practical copper smelter, who expresses himself astonished at the results. The ore upon which the experiment was being made was from the Kapunda Mine, and containing 33 per cent. of copper, but Mr. Rodda intends next to try upon some poor ores from the Burra Burra, averaging from 4 to 9 per cent. He says that by his process of smelting a great saving will be effected in time and expense.—*S. A. Register.*

MR. JUSTICE BOOTHBY.—Mr. Justice Boothby has definitively refused to attend before the select committee of the Legislative Council, and explain his intentions with regard to the Real Property Act, and other matters. The chairman of the committee (the Hon. G. M. Waterhouse) had written two letters to his Honor, waiving the usual parliamentary form of summoning witnesses, and respectfully "requesting" his Honor to attend, at the same time expressing a willingness to allow his Honor to fix the day and hour. Mr. Justice Boothby has not deigned to write a reply *in propria persona*, but has caused letters to be addressed to Mr. Waterhouse by Mr. Hinde, the clerk of arraigns. As a last step the committee formally summoned the Judge, being empowered thereto by the Privilege Act. His Honor refuses attendance, and has given his reasons in a long letter, again through Mr. Hinde.—*S. A. Advertiser.*

OLD AGE AT THE BURRA.—There are living at Redruth two old people whose united ages amount to 194 years. The old man is in some light employment at the smelting works as a labourer, and can be seen daily shuffling to and from his work. His age is 98 years. He voted at the last election, and was one of Mr. Kingston's energetic supporters so far as his influence went. The old lady is a mother-in-law to one of our respected tradesmen, and possesses the full use of her faculties, as her refractory granddaughters find when she takes it into her head to chastise them with her crutch. Her age was 96 last birthday. Both these almost centenarians are Welsh people, and have resided in their present domicile some years. They do not feel more distressed with this climate than younger persons.—*Advertiser.*

SLANG IN THE SUPREME COURT.—During the recapitulation on Monday of the evidence taken in a matrimonial cause by Mr. Justice Gwynne, his Honor read as follows:—"I told the respondent that the object of the petition was to dissolve his marriage. He said, 'All serene.'" "All what?" enquired the Chief Justice. "All serene," said Mr. Justice Gwynne. A knowing laugh from the very crowded Bar did not not seem at all calculated to enlighten the Chief Justice, who looked as completely at fault as when a witness once informed him that he had taken a nobbler, but the other man drank a spider.—*S. A. Register.*

THE HON. GEORGE COPPIN, M.L.C.—This gentleman is at present fulfilling an engagement at the Victoria Theatre, Adelaide. The *Advertiser* of 30th ultimo, says:—That Mr. Coppin's popularity in Adelaide has not yet reached its zenith, was testified at the Victoria Theatre on Monday evening by the presence of another crowded and enthusiastic audience. His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Assembly were present, and remained until the termination of the performances.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO—STATE OF THE STREETS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your journal, to call the attention of the Aldermen of Sydney to the deplorable state of a street within their trust. The street I refer to is a short and narrow right-of-way leading from the eastern end of Woolloomooloo-street to Dowling-street.

For months, I may say years (at least two), it has been in an almost impassable state, particularly in wet weather, when both foot passengers and vehicles are often obliged, at great inconvenience, to go round by another and longer way to different parts of this neighbourhood.

As there is more traffic on this street than any other of the kind in Sydney, I think that it ought to be kept in good repair. A few attempts at repair have been made, that is, about a month ago two or three cart loads of rubbish were shot into the deepest holes, said rubbish containing broken glass bottles, and other things generally considered injurious to horses' feet.

I have noticed that several other streets of the same class, but of less importance, have been well formed and ballasted; the reason for such attention, I have been uncharitably inclined to attribute to interested motives on the part of some of our worthy aldermen, who may be possessed of houses in the vicinity. But, I hope that I am wrong, and that the real cause is that the improvements have been made at the earnest request of householders in those streets.

As no one else has moved in the matter, I have determined to draw the attention of the aldermen to the state of this street, and entertain a hope, which I am sure my neighbours share with me, that my letter will have the effect of moving them to put it into such thorough repair as will make it safe to travel over in all weathers. The cost of the same would surely not be great; by so doing they will certainly merit and receive the hearty thanks of

A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE CITY RATES.

COST OF IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I wish that you could convince the people and their representatives that immigration costs nothing, and that the writer of your leader of 5th instant is decidedly wrong in stating that 1000 would cost £20,000, because I contend that the following is the correct way of putting the question:—

January 1, 1862.	
To cost of importing 1000 immigrants at £20 ...	£20,000
Compound interest at 5 per cent. for seven years, say	8,500
Extra cost to Government, for police, &c.	7,000
Total cost up to January, 1873	£35,500
By extra duties received up to 1st January, 1873 ...	£31,500
By aggregate increase of population received up to 1st January, 1873	15,750
	£47,250

So that in seven years from their first introduction the cost will be defrayed, and a profit of £12,000 paid into the Treasury, with £7000 per annum ever afterwards received, and the 1000 immigrants and their increase for nothing.

In considering the immigration question, this fact must be borne in mind—that every man, woman, and child contributes to Government £4 10s. annually; every man, woman, and child requires of imports £15 annually; and every man, woman, and child exports £10 annually;—and bearing this fact in mind the result arrived at above will be found an approximate to truth, and prove that immigration costs nothing.

F. E.

DOMESTIC TELEGRAPHY.—An article in the *Saturday Review* of 25th May supplies us with the following information relative to Professor Wheatstone's new scheme of street and house telegraphy:—Already men begin to look up and wonder at the cobweb of wires that is being spun over their heads, along and athwart streets and squares. With something like awe one sees—besides the long graceful catenaries of the two or three scarce visible lines that have hitherto traversed the sky and betokened the old-established high roads of electric thought—new groups of long, dark cables, looped at intervals to strained wires that support them, and looking like the first radial "spinners" constructed by the spider to carry the finer and continuous tissue of his web. Already, as their long lines shoot, week by week, from street to street, these aerial cables are visibly triangulating London, and it will soon be everyone's business to discover to which of several electric districts his street and house belong. The fact is, these cables are to bear to a system of telegraphy much the same relation as the main pipes of the water and gas companies bear to our domestic supplies of the liquid which Londoners are content to drink, and of that foul gaseous mixture which they as cheerfully pay for as if it were the purest light-producer that could be laid on to their dwellings. We are, in short, henceforward to have our telegrams "laid on." It will soon be the fault of every householder if he allows prejudices to prevent his transacting business from his domestic snuggery, from his breakfast-table, nay, even from his bed. The maledictions of an æsthetic few will certainly pursue Professor Wheatstone and the host of telegraphic inventors. For it is difficult to see the sky-line of every great thoroughfare barred by long, heavy sweeps of black rope crossing them at all uncouth angles and marring the effect of the vertical lines of many a fine façade, without feeling that the useful and the beautiful are in some way diverging further and further with the progress of science. On the other hand, what pleasanter news could reach the "business man" than this, that by means of these ropes, and for the modest "sum of £4 per wire per mile per annum"—in short, for about the amount of his gas bill—he may secure to himself the talisman which with more than the speed of Efreet or Jinn, shall ensure the carrying his behests to any part of London—nay, even put his private study in communication with his counting-house in the city, his warehouse in Liverpool, or his correspondents in Glasgow, in Paris, Petersburg, or soon, perhaps, in Pekin. But it is to the construction of these cables, and to their distribution over London, that the business world is to look for the effective working of the new system. The fine copper wires that have been mentioned as the conductors of the current would be too frail to resist the strain imposed on the iron lines now used. They are, therefore, merely suspended without strain, and at short intervals, from iron wires previously stretched tightly from post to post. But as each wire is to be, so to speak, a separate nerve attached to some special house, the demand from many householders would require the supply of a corresponding number of wires. Hence twenty, fifty, a hundred, or even, many hundred of these little nerves are connected into a system. Each is carefully wound with a thin, almost invisible ribbon of the purest caoutchouc—and telegraphy is much indebted to the progress that has been made in the purification and treatment of that wonderful gum. Almost any number of these wires, thus varnished and protected from the damp, which in wet weather dissipates to a serious extent the electricity in the ordinary wires, are then united into one compact cable. This system of wires is then hung as has been described, and as may be seen vexing the eye at St. Clement Danes and St. Mary-le-Strand, the wires that sustain it being strained from poles from the housetops. At intervals carefully selected, these cordons of nerves are, to continue the metaphor, collected into ganglia; for the area of London being divided by a system of triangulation, the posts that form the meeting-points of three series of cables become the points at which all these multitudinous wires have to be distributed, as the requirements of different subscribers may need them to be, to north or south, to east or west. The seemingly complex problem of effecting these many junctions without error or chance of interruption is effected by an instrument as simple in its principle and operation as the work it has to do seems hopelessly complex. Further, at any of the posts intermediate between these stations of ganglia, any particular wire or wires may be led off from the cable to supply the telegraphic needs of any house or houses on the route.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. HUGH MAXWELL are invited to attend his Funeral. To move from his late residence, No. 3, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker. August 7th.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. GEORGE MALAM are respectfully invited to attend his funeral. The procession to move from his late residence, Mary-street, off Albion-street, on THURSDAY MORNING, at ten o'clock precisely. R. HANSLOW, undertaker, No 760, George-street, and South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr WILLIAM FULLARTON are requested to attend the Funeral of his wife, MARGARET. The procession to move from her late residence, 438, Castlereagh-street, on THURSDAY, the 8th current, at 3 o'clock precisely.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—SIR,—Mr. Charles Richardson's communication in your issue of this morning compels me most reluctantly to ask you to publish the following correspondence:—

Sydney, Tuesday morning, 30th July, 1861.

My dear Sir,—After our conversation of last evening, in which you stated that you could not in justice to yourself act as Mr. Richardson's second, I shall feel obliged if you will kindly give me a note to that effect, that I may satisfy my friend Mr. Clarke.

I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,
J—— M——.

Captain N——.

—— 30th July, 1861.

My dear Sir,—In reply to your note of this morning I beg to repeat what I stated verbally to you last night, that after an ineffectual attempt to induce Mr. Richardson to offer some reparation, and avoid a hostile meeting, I felt compelled to throw his case up, as I could not conscientiously support his cause. Beyond the party interested you will of course consider this private and confidential, and

I remain, yours very sincerely,
W. F. N——.

J—— M——, Esq.

Union Club, Sydney, Tuesday afternoon.

My dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your note, and have forwarded it to my friend Mr. Clarke. He will of course make what use of it he may think proper. But I shall most certainly refuse to treat with any other gentleman but yourself on Mr. Richardson's behalf. Were I to do so I should be guilty of a breach of etiquette in throwing a slight upon you.

I am, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,
J—— M——.

Captain N——.

To this letter Captain N—— never replied, though asked by my second to do so, and he has therefore given his tacit consent that I may make what use of his letter I think proper. I do not consider it any breach of good faith to publish it now, as Mr. Richardson has rendered such a step necessary by the publication of another letter from Captain N—— to Dr. F., and which is in itself no vindication whatever of my character.

The steps I took to bind Mr. Richardson over to keep the peace, are justified by the following letters:—

Sydney, 6th August, 1861.

My dear Muriel,—Is the statement correct in this morning's *Herald*, in which Mr. Richardson says that he is prepared to swear that you have not since Monday last heard him make use of any such threat towards me as that complained of? Did I not have your testimony and that of Mrs Muriel more than once, that in consequence of the reports which were flying about town, Mr. Richardson had threatened to horsewhip me again, and to shoot me?

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS B. CLARKE.

R. Muriel, Esq.

Sydney, August 6th, 1861.

My dear Clarke,—In reply to your note of this date, I beg to say, the statement in this morning's *Herald* is not correct. Since Monday last you have heard from me directly, and through me, from Mrs. Muriel, that her son, Mr Charles Richardson, had threatened to horsewhip you again, and shoot you.

Deeply sympathising with you in your position, believe me,

Very faithfully yours,
ROBERT MURIEL.

T. B. Clarke, Esq.

Believing further comment unnecessary,
I am, Sir, yours obediently,
THOMAS B. CLARKE.

Margaret-street, August 6th, 1861.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
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SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS at the Offices of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Wednesday, August 7th, 1861.